27 Nov 57

SECRET

7P

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document.

FROM: RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER: HKHA-04072

DOCUMENT DATE:

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. WH/REG	BARTON			
2. Br 3		3 Dec	3 Dec	
3. C/Cauls			4 Dec	
4. Cauls/RO				
5. WH/mobio		17 Dec	17	
6. WE/Banker				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. RI/AN	2 6 1 1			
13. RI/FI				
14. RI/FI	1403L			

COMMENTS:

NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment hereon. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files of the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.

3-4: Let's make available to the appropriate (1-3) interested desks the names & addresses reported here.

4 to 11 — Good, and for page 5 & 2nd para 4 re Soto's prison transfer

HPSW-1248 Rios

FILE TITLE: SOTO PRIETO, LIONEL GUILLERMO

FILE NUMBER: 201 55332

ENCLOSURE

DATE PROCESSED: 27 Nov 57

FORM 610a SECRET

FILE IN 201-209258

VIA: AIR

DISPATCH NO. HKH-A-1072

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

(201-055332)
Field File No. 30-256-35

TO : Chief, WHD
ATTN : EUDESK/ICD - Cedric B. Papete
FROM : Chief of Station, Habana

DATE: 27 November 1957

SUBJECT GENERAL— Communist Matters

SPECIFIC— Lionel Guillermo SOTO Prieto

1. When Subject was arrested on 24 September 1957, a number of scraps of paper containing incomplete notes were found in his possession. The following names were legible:

Eduardo GARCIA, Juventud Obrera Catolica, Vedado.

No previous record in Station files.

(Dr.) Salvador MASSIP, Avenida 9 No. 8402, Tel. B9-1388.

Files show him to be a professor at the University of Habana and father of Salvador MASSIP Valdes who has a long record of Communist activities.

Argeliers LEON, Calle 20 No. 272-2, Tel. F-4988.

Files show he is an active member of Nuestro Tiempo, Communist cultural organization, Cuba.

Agusto CALLAT, Calle Cuba 165, Apt. 12-bajos. No previous file record.

Gilberto LEON, Calle Infanta 113.

Files list one Gilberto LEON as a Communist who was active in labor matters in Jimaguayu, Cuba; also, a Gilberto LEON [illegible] who received a UNESCO scholarship in 1955 to study agronomy in Mexico.

R. D. CALDERON, Calle N, Gomes 16.

This person may be [illegible] with Ruben Dario [illegible] with aliases, who is [illegible] Secretary General of the [illegible] trained in the Soviet Union for three years. He was [illegible] of the National Executive Committee of the [illegible], and the [illegible] of the Party.

Koster Laboratories, Calle A y 1a, Regla.

No previous record in files.

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

[illegible] 51-23A

[illegible] COPY

201-55332

Otto VILCHES, Calle Estrella 209, Habana.

Files reflect that he was a Communist sympathizer at the University of Habana during 1955. He was a member of the Committee for the Defense of Guatemala in 1954.

Max LESNICK, Calle E No. 205 y Lines, Habana.

He is a leader of the youth section of the Ortodoxo Party. An unevaluated report dated 16 July 1951 from a fairly reliable source stated that LESNICK is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lionel SOTO. In a recent interview in connection with his application for U. S. visa, LESNICK admitted knowing SOTO but said he did not share SOTO's views.

Baldomero A. RIOS, Calle Industria 512, Tel. W-2905 (Susana).

SOTO's notes contained the name Baldomero A. RIOS, and directly beneath it in parenthesis the name "Susana." RIOS was a Puerto Rican student at the University of Habana. He was [illegible] but claimed to be anti-Communist. "Susana" is unidentified.

Marquesa de TIEDRA, Tel. F-4474, Calle F No. 410, ent. 17 y 19, Vedado, Habana.

The Marquesa de TIEDRA is not identifiable from Station files. Her husband, the Marques de TIEDRA was a Spanish monarchist who is believed to have died in 1953.

Dr. Luis PAVON, Bufete Tamayo, Calle Narciso Lopez 70.

No pertinent information in files.

Geisha SORTOTO Silega, Tels. U-3409 and W-8291.

Wife of Lionel SOTO. In 1955 she was vice-treasurer of Nuestro Tiempo, a Communist-front cultural organization.

Omar FRANCIS, Calle Valle 102, 2nd floor; his girlfriend (name unknown) is at Calle S. Francisco 402, 2nd floor.

In 1956 FRANCIS was a law student at the University of Habana and attended [illegible] Congress in [illegible] in 1955. He returned to Cuba and became active in Juventud Socialista.

Dr. Alberto [illegible], Calle Campanario 306, Tel. A-2658.

No previous record.

Luis ALONSO, Tel. U-3896.

He is a painter and was active in 1949 in Pro-Peace Movement in Cuba.

SECRET

Manolo (no last name given), Tel. F-O-4848 (Alicia Alonso Ballet School).

Unidentified.

Santiago CUBAS, Calle Lamparilla 65, Habana.

No previous record.

René ANILLAS (Capote), Calle J y 25, Apt. 21, Habana.

Files show that in 1955 he was a student at the University of Habana and President of the Student Federation (School of Law). At the same time he was known as a leader of the Youth Group of the Ortodoxo Party.

Dr. Alejandro GOMEZ, Clinica Motsu, Calle Concepcion y 8th, Vibora, Habana.

No previous record.

Rigoberto LOPEZ, Publicidad Siboney, Calle 26 No. 1004, 5th Floor, Kohly, Habana.

Member of executive council of Nuestro Tiempo. CUBA

2. The following addresses are located outside of Cuba:

L. A. Research Bureau
799 Broadway, New York City.

(Ref: THH-1610, 28 May 1952) Reported to have mailed publication to Anibal ESCALANTE, PSP representative in Cuban Congress in 1952. Publication was described as anti-U.S. and supporting Communist line.

USELL
299 East 57th Street
Brooklyn 3, New York

No record.

Maria Teresa GARCIA (a note: "cartas" o "cortes")
Pilcoa 205
Colonia Sta. Maria
Mexico, D. F.

Files show a Maria Teresa GARCIA as member in Habana of National Council for Defense of Infancy in December 1952.

Andrea REVUELTA (a note: "Emergencia")
Morelia 59, Dep. 11
Mexico, D. F.

No previous file record.

SECRET

Graciela AYALA
Isabel La Catolica 807
Mexico, D. F.

(a note: "Materiales")

No previous file record.

Alicia ARIZA
16 of September 110
Mexico, D. F.

No previous file record.

B. V. F. C.
A Condens Hight Street
London NW I

No previous file record.

J. VERGER
61 Rue de Cherche
Paris

No previous file record.

Leo LARIDI
40 Rue d'Argent
Paris II

No previous file record.

J. REVIS or REVES
15 Rue Pierre - Jolie
Argenteuil (So. France)

No previous file record.

Rafael FLORES
Casilla 1192
Quito

No previous file record.

Isidro GILBERT
Dr. Luis BELAUSTEGUI 535
B. A.

No previous file record.

Julia ALVAREZ
Rua Duque de Saldanha No. 440
Porto

No previous file record.

Carlos ALVARADO
150 Varas al norte de Hotel
Holanda
Cartago, C. R.

Possibly identical with pro-Communist Guatemalan newspaperman named Carlos ALVARADO Jeres.

Agosto CONDE (or CONDE)
Viale Marconi 19
R (para Bruxe or Bueno)

No previous file record.

Bandolio ALEGRIA
Plaza Buena Vista 2 - 312
(no city named)

No previous file record.

Estela LOAREZ
Portugal 1116
Santiago

No previous file record.

SECRET

3. There were numerous telephone numbers with no indication to whom they belonged. AMBADGER traced the numbers, but only the following were of persons with Communist connections. (Telephone numbers are not conclusive in view of the custom in Cuba to sell the telephone and number to anyone willing to pay the price. The buyer may have no other relationship to the previous owner of the phone.)

A-5-8741 Rosario JIMENEZ de la Osa
Calle Aguila 404 bajos
esq. San Martin y San Rafael
Habana

She is the mother of Antonio NUÑEZ Jimenes, who was a friend of SOTO's when they were both students at the University of Habana. He is now in Santa Clara, Cuba.

A-5-6751 Herminio Maria FUENTES Dasa
and Herminio Maria FUENTES Rojo
Calle Sitios 229, ent. Lealtad y Campanario

Rojo is the father of SOTO's former wife, Gloria Maria FUENTES Dasa.
Herminio Maria FUENTES Dasa is her brother.

B-3667 Dr. José A. SOLIS Linares, M. D.
Avenida 17 No. 3410, ent. 34 y 36,
Marianao, Habana.

No previous record.

F-3136 Salomon L. MAURO, Calle J No. 302, Esq. a 15,
Vedado, Habana.

Possibly identical with a former consul of the Dutch Consulate in Habana. He is travelling outside of Cuba at present but will return in a month or two.

X-6857 Javier IGLESIAS Fluza
Calle O. S[illegible] No. 126, ent. 2 y 3,
Vibora, Habana.

He is the father of Amelia IGLESIAS Fernandez (HKH-958) who [illegible] mail drop. Cuba
Under interrogation by SIM (1954), she admitted knowing Licenal SOTO.

X-1743 Sherwin-Williams Company of Cuba
Calle F No. 212, ent. Linea Habana Central y 12,
Reparto Batista,

It is not known whom SOTO might be calling there; however, Sherwin-Williams has had labor trouble with the Communists in the past.

SECRET

SECRET

HAVA-A-4072, Page 8
27 November 1957

4. SOTO was sentenced to six year's imprisonment on 3 November 1957. He is confined at El Principe Prison, but should be transferred to the prison on the Isle of Pines soon.

Shelby L. Overstreet
Shelby L. Overstreet

Distribution:
4 - Washington
2 - Files

SLO/gm

25 November 1957

SECRET

201-55232

SECRET
(WHEN FILLED IN)

JTING AND RECORD SHEET

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer design "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under ...mment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should ... removed from the attached RECORD document.

FROM: RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER HKHA-04002

DOCUMENT DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. WH/REG	BARTON		5 NOV 1957	EB
2. Br 3				JB
3. Carib/Chief		6 NOV 1957	12 Nov.	
4. Carib/FI				MC
5. Carib/PP				
6. WH/FI		21 NOV 1957		
7. WH/SS/Sums		25 Nov 25		
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12. RI/AO RITY		27 NOV 1957		
13. Carib/Sec			1.1 Nov	
14. RI/FI	1400L			

COMMENTS

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COPY DETACHED - 1 Chrono
1 Subj.

copy made for JMKEEL file.

RECORD COPY

~~DEFERRED~~

12-1 PB ret w/SCO's for 201

201 FILE OPENED ON THE BASIS OF THIS DOCUMENT

FILE TITLE LESNICK, WENDEL

4 NOV 1957

FILE NUMBER 201 [illegible]

ENCLOSURE

ABSTRACT 0601

DATE PROCESSED 31 Oct 57

INDEX

FORM NO. 610a 1 SEP. 56 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

SECRET

14-00000

VIA: A I R (SPECIFY AIR OR SEA POUCH)

DISPATCH NO. HKH-A-1002
(201-)
Local File No.
27-22-10

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WHD

DATE: 31 October 1957

FROM : ~~Acting~~ Chief of Station, Habana

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational/JMKEEL

SPECIFIC— Subject of Reference

Reference: DIR 38898, 8 October 1957

Action Required: None, information only.

1. In accordance with reference, there follow details of Subject's case. Attachment A is a memorandum furnished to the local ODACID which reviewed the derogatory information in Station files on Subject. Attachment B is a paraphrased copy of the ODACID cable to Washington recommending a favorable decision in his non-immigrant visa case.

2. By virtue of Subject's youth, his record to date, and his promising future, he was listed as a JMKEEL target in June 1957. Contact was established with him in about August 1957 as a consequence of his non-immigrant visa application, and about six meetings have been held with him since that time, ostensibly for the purpose of fully clarifying his visa status. When and if Subject obtains his visa, PRQ Part I will be forwarded according to established JMKEEL procedure.

3. For Headquarters information, the fabricated information mentioned in paragraph 2B of Attachment A is that reported in HKH-954, 5 January 1955, and HKH-943, 28 December 1954. AMPUTEE admitted to Humphrey I. EBERWEIN on 26 August 1957 that this information was fabricated.

Andrew F. Merton

Attachments: U/S/C
A-Memo, Subject: (Subject of Reference) 4 pages in triplicate U/S/C
B-ODACID Cable No. 200, 1 page in triplicate, dated 2 October 1957 U/S/C

Distribution:
3 - Washington w/attachs. U/S/C
2 - Files w/attachs.

25 October 1957

AFM/mfm

FORM NO. MAR. 1949 51-28 A

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

RI COPY

201-209258

14-00000

☐ UNCLASSIFIED ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☒ SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

SUBJECT: (Optional)

Sloatt A-

FROM: RI/AN

NO. HKWA-6002

DATE

TO: (Officer designation, room number, and building)	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS (Number each comment to show from whom to whom. Draw a line across column after each comment.)
WH 046 Barton	12 Nov 1957		
2. Br3				
3. Carib/71			Mcc	
4. Carib/Cuba/R				
5.				
6.				
13.				
14.				
15.				

POUCH MATERIAL

SEPARATE COVER ENCLOSURE

EXPEDITE

201-219258

[illegible]

FORM 1 DEC 56 610 USE PREVIOUS EDITIONS ☒ SECRET ☐ CONFIDENTIAL ☐ INTERNAL USE ONLY ☐ UNCLASSIFIED

Separate Cover Attachment to HMM-A-1002, 31 October 1957 SECRET

SECRET

SECRET ATTACHMENT A
Separate Cover Attachment to HHH-A[illegible]
31 October 1957

Visa Section 29 August 1957

Attaché

Max Edgardo LESNICK Menendez

The following information is furnished as of interest to you in determining Subject's security status:

1. A. A report from an official source described as reliable, dated 28 December 1954 and evaluated as possibly true, stated that groups from the Ortodoxo party led by Subject reportedly collaborated with the Partido Socialista Popular in the planning of the protest campaign against the Cuban Government's plan to build the "Via Cuba" canal. The report went on to state that on 14 December 1954 the Cuban press published an article concerning a call made by Subject in the name of the national executive committee of the Ortodoxo Youth, to all youth organizations, including the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist youth organization) and other organized centers of public opinion to attend a meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 15 December 1954 in order to join in the protest. Approximately 85 persons were reported to have answered the call, of whom 75 were described as Communists and the remainder as Ortodoxos many of whom had had close ties with the Communists in the past.

B. Several subsequent investigations failed to confirm that there was any collaboration between the PSP and other opposition groups in the protest against the Canal Via Cuba. All indications were that the legitimate opposition groups seized this excuse to attack the Government and thus found themselves accused of "collaborating" with the Communists, a favorite tactic of the Government. Subject's version of the incident was that only one Communist, Raul VALDES Vivo, showed up at the meeting and was promptly asked by Subject to leave, which he did.

2. A. Another report from the source mentioned in paragraph 1 above dated 5 January 1955 and evaluated as possibly true, stated that a pact between certain Ortodoxo leaders and the PSP had been concluded for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Subject, Mario RIVADULLA, both Ortodoxo youth leaders, Francisco CARONE, Ortodoxo, Jose ECHEVARRIA, FEU president, Amalio FIALLO, Catholic Youth member and PRIO follower, and Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ and Gregorio ORTEGA Suarez, both Communists, were said to have attended one of the meetings leading up to this pact. Anti-Batista propaganda issued by the "Frente Unido Ortodoxo Comunista" was said to have been found on the person of an Ortodoxo leader from Oriente Province detained by SIM on 3 January 1954.

open file 12-

SECRET

201-204258

2. On 26 August 1957, a source within SIM, considered usually reliable, when queried concerning the reports from official sources of Ortodoxo-Communist collaboration and specifically concerning the pact with the Communists involving Subject and others mentioned in paragraph 2A above, said that these reports were false (paquete) and had been fabricated to denigrate the more active and energetic opponents of the BATISTA regime. Subject denied that the Ortodoxos ever compacted with the Communists. He claimed that he has never met Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ or, for that matter, any of the top Communist leaders except Lazaro PENA, who was once pointed out to him in Mexico City.

3. A. An unevaluated report dated 16 July 1951 from a source whose reliability was described as fair stated that Max LESNICK is a Communist sympathizer and a very good friend of Lionel SOTO, editor of Vanguardia Cubana and Communist leader in the University of Habana. The report concerned LESNICK's candidacy for the office of Secretary General of Juventud Ortodoxa.

B. Subject, when asked if he knew Lionel SOTO, said that he knew him but that he did not share his views. It is noted that the same report mentioned that it was very doubtful if the Juventud Ortodoxa was going to send a delegation to the Youth Congress (Communist) in Berlin, a statement hard to reconcile with the presence of a Communist sympathiser as a candidate for Secretary General of that organisation.

4. A. An article in Hoy of 17 September 1952 reported a protest against a SIM raid on the Casa de la Cultura. Included in the list of persons signing the protest were names of many prominent Communists as well as that of Subject.

B. Subject admitted signing this protest and stated for the record that he signed in good faith as an anti-Francoist and not as a Communist sympathizer.

5. A. An article in Prensa Libre of 12 March 1954 reported declarations of the Cuban Committee for Guatemala against the aggression against that country. Subject's name was listed among the signers of the declaration as a member of the Committee.

B. Subject stated that he signed the declaration in the sincere belief that Guatemala was a democratic country and that democratic forces had to defend that country against forces which would maintain it in economic subjection and political backwardness. He said that many non-Communists of like belief also signed the declaration. He added that when ARBENZ went behind the Iron Curtain it became clear that Guatemala really had been in danger of becoming a Communist beachhead.

14-00000

SECRET

SECRET

6. A. An article in Hoy of 28 January 1953 reported that Subject was a member for the Juventud Ortodoxa of the presidium of the Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud and published a photograph showing Subject at the speakers' table.* Another article in Hoy of 3 March 1953 reported that Subject and several other youth leaders appeared at Hoy offices with a declaration signed by the Consejo Permanente of the Congreso Martiano. The Congreso was described as Communist-dominated by the writer of the memorandum to the Visa Section dated 9 November 1955.

B. Subject described the Congreso as an opposition maneuver against the Government in which many Cuban youth institutions participated, including the Communists. He said that he, himself, participated in the Congreso strictly as a representative of the Juventud Ortodoxo in opposition to the Government and in no sense as a collaborator or sympathizer with the Communists. Regarding the visit to Hoy offices, Subject said that the group in question visited many newspaper offices, not just that of Hoy.

7. Subject prefaced his remarks by stating that he had recognised the Communist danger as early as 1950. He brought several documents purporting to show his attacks on Communism. The documents are attached, and pertinent extracts therefrom are set forth below in translation. Subject requested that the documents be returned when need for them no longer existed.

A. Extracts from "El Pensamiento Politico o Ideologico De La Juventud Cubana", dated 1 July 1950, signed by Max LESNICK Menendez, Ciro PUMARIEGA Diaz, Oscar CRUZ Mir, Salvador LEW, Omar BORGES, Jose SALAZAR and Joaquin SALOMON:

(1) (page 13, criticising BATISTA's collaboration with the Communists) "Around the middle of 1937, the Communist Party, alleging as a public pretext that BATISTA has ceased to be the center of the most reactionary forces not only is returning to legality but also is lending to the regime in power all its political backing and is mobilizing the working masses in his support."

(2) (page 14, more criticism of BATISTA and his collaboration with the Communists) "The first general elections held following the promulgation of the new Constitution, to which BATISTA went as presidential candidate of the old political forces and of the Communist Party, served only to 'civilise' in its exterior aspects the power which that man had been exercising over the country for more than five years...."

* AN EXAMINATION OF THE PHOTOGRAPH DOES NOT SHOW SUBJECT. ~~THE~~ HOY ~~STATE~~ [INT. THAT] HE ATTENDED ~~WAS~~ DENIED AS FALSE BY SUBJECT. [initials]

SECRET

SECRET

(3) (page 15, analyzing Communist Party tactics of the time) "The Communist Party, which a short time before under the German-Russian pact had unleashed an active campaign for Cuban neutrality 'in the face of a war of imperialism', but which later, following the Nazi attack on Russia, was defending the most active belligerency of Cuba in the struggle 'to defeat the Axis', converted itself into the strongest proponent of 'national unity'...."

(4) (page 33, summarizing political sentiments), "These democratic convictions mean that we are radically opposed to the 'totalitarianism' that is the most outstanding characteristic of the regime imposed by Stalin in Russia."

(5) (page 35, clarifying his anti-imperialist stand), "On the other hand it is fitting to clarify that we shall not adjust the anti-imperialistic stand of the Cuban revolutionary movement to suit the foreign policy of any country, as is the manner of procedure of the Communist Parties closely linked to Russia and its current government."

B. A copy of an undated, unidentified newspaper clipping reported an act of the Juventud Ortodoxa in honor of Julio Antonio MELLA, in rebuttal to Communist attempts to identify MELLA as a Communist, and specifically in reply to an article by Juan MARINELLO entitled "MELLA Es Nuestro." A picture of Subject speaking at this act is attached.

C. An extract from the article "Cuba Frente Al Canal" by Subject, published in Bohemia of 15 January 1955, page 48, in which he accuses the Government of being Communist: "The arbitrary violation of University autonomy, the repeated coaction of the Judicial Power, the subjection of the Tribunal de Cuentas and other similar acts, characterized the conduct of the Marxists in the first three years of its government...."

Andrew F. Merton
Andrew F. Merton

Distribution:
1 - Visa Section
2 - Files

29 August 1957
AFM/mfm

SECRET

201-202258

SECRET

ATTACHMENT B
Separate Cover Attachment to HKH-A-L002
31 October 1957

COPY

ODACID Cable WIRON 200, 2 October 1957

1. Subject is Max LESNICK y Menendez, non-immigrant visa applicant born 8 September 1930 in Vueltas, Las Villas, Cuba. Profession, salesman. President of Juventud Ortodoxa and Orthodoxo party leader in opposition to BATISTA. He is currently in hiding from police until the heat is off. In 1954, he signed the Comite Cubano declaration in favor of Guatemala. He was referred to as a Communist sympathizer through collaboration between Ortodoxos and Communists and friendship well-known Cuban Communists possibly embracing Section 212 (a) (27) and (28).

2. Security checks show no indications of collaboration with Communists. Latter at times tried to get on the bandwagon of all opposition groups including the Ortodoxo. Specific information from Cuban Government sources regarding Ortodoxo-Communist pacts were later admitted to the local CAS as fabrications. LESNICK states that he signed the Pro-Guatemala declaration against big foreign business domination of Latin American affairs as did many other Cubans. He states that he is only acquainted with student Communist leaders at the University of Habana. He denies that he collaborated with the Communists during the past or present and brings published articles dating back to 1950 which indicate his anti-Communist stand. His name appears in the Soundex for questioning.

3. The local CAS is especially interested in the case. A favorable decision is recommended by the visa officers.

4. LESNICK plans attend Inter-American Press Association meeting to be held 12 October in Washington, entering New York 12 October at 1:35 p.m. via Cubana airline.

SECRET

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The Secretary of State
Attention: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey
Director, Office of Security

FROM: Deputy Director, Plans

SUBJECT: LESNICK y MENENDEZ, Max 201-209258

1. Reference is made to your SY memorandum WO/765, dated 7 October 1957, subject as above, whose name you desired checked against the files of this office. The files contain information concerning Max LESNICK which has been already disseminated to the Department of State as indicated below:

a. CSDB 18971 dated 8 April 1954, subject: Character Assassination of Dr. Ramiro ARANGO Alsinas.

b. CS 53861 dated 17 March 1955, subject: Communist Influence in the FEU Habana University.

c. CS 77501 dated 7 November 1955, subject: Status of the Political Opposition.

d. CS 87280 dated 14 March 1956, subject: Activities and Plans of Cuban Revolutionaries.

e. CS 3,318,636 dated 11 June 1957, subject: Political Opinions of Rafael GARCIA Barcena, Opposition Leader.

2. In addition, you are referred to the following Department of State despatches:

a. Despatch 486, dated 22 June 1949, from Habana, Cuba, subject: Proposed Cuban National Congress for Peace and Democracy.

AN RC
PS
FD

1-Encl

CONFIDENTIAL
RI COPY

201-209258
~~155-2-82~~

CONFIDENTIAL

b. Despatch 100, dated 23 July 1954, from Habana, Cuba, subject: Organized Individuals in Cuba that Identified Themselves with Arbenz Administration.

c. Despatch 1232, dated 28 January 1952, from Habana, Cuba, subject: New National Executive Committee of Partido Del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo).

CSCI-3747019

Encl. 1 name check

RI/CE: AJL/DW/lc

CONFIDENTIAL
RI COPY

201-209258
~~100-2-12~~

14-00000

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1951 - 977727

FORM DS 939
12-1-51

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF SECURITY

REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION

TELEPHONE.
URGENT

To: DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF PLANS (CIA)
From: VO
Date: 10/4/57

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

I NAME (If married woman include maiden name): Max LESNICK y MENENDEZ
DATE OF BIRTH: Sept. 8, 1930
PLACE OF BIRTH: Vueltas, Las Villas, Cuba
ALIASES AND NICKNAMES:
SEX: M
MARITAL STATUS:
CITIZENSHIP: Cuban
ADDRESS: Cuba
OCCUPATION AND NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER: President Juventud Ortodoxa, and Ortodoxo Party leader.
ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA:

CONTROL: THIS REQUEST PLACED WITH THE DIVISION OF SECURITY BY:

DIVISION OR AGENCY: VISA OFFICE-Security Branch
DATE: 10/4/57
NAME OR REQUESTING OFFICER: RBastianelli:imd
REASON FOR REQUEST, OR TYPE OF PROGRAM: VISA - Security Case URGENT To attend inter-American press association, October 12, 1957 Washington, D.C., via New York.

II RESULTS OF THIS REQUEST FOR SECURITY INFORMATION:

☐ NO RECORD
☐ NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION
☐ SECURITY INFORMATION ATTACHED
☐ OTHER (Use reverse side for reporting)

Referred
D. 100 [illegible] 1957

CHECKED BY:
DATE: D.S.N.

III FOR USE OF DIVISION OF SECURITY:

MEMORANDUM ... [illegible]
... 100 ... X ... S ...
ANALYST ... D. W.
DIV. | BRANCH
RI ... [illegible]
RETURN ... [illegible]

VISA OFFICE
SECURITY BRANCH
OCT 4 1957
DEPT. OF STATE

VI 00765022
(Date)

Encl-1

RI COPY

201-[illegible]
[illegible]

14-00000

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

SECRET

DATE : 456 SE/MK/BM
08 OCT 1957

ROUTING

TO : DIRECTOR
FROM : HAVANA
ACTION : WH 5
INFO : CI, CI/OPS, FI, FI/OPS, FI/RI 2, S/C 2

LESNICK - ALTIMIRAT MAX F.

OCT 9 01 10:57
REC'D CABLE SECT.

ROUTINE

IN 19889

TO DIR INFO CITE HAVA Ø37

REF: A. DIR 38898 (OUT 98169)*
B. HKHA 3653

SUBJ PROMINENT ORTHODOX YOUTH LEADER, JMREEL CONTACT (SEE REF B) PAST TWO MONTHS. FURNISHED DOC INFO PROVE ANTI-COMMIE STAND. STATION REVIEWED DEROG INFO PER ODACID CABLE 2ØØ, CLEARED SATISFACTION CONSULAR OFFICER HANDLING CASE. WILL POUCH DETAILS. URGE ODACID EXPEDITE FAVORABLE DECISION AND CLEARANCE INS IDLEWILD.

END OF MESSAGE

C/S COMMENT:* REQUESTED CLARIFICATION STATIONS INTEREST ISSUANCE VISA TO MAX LESNICK REPORTED IN ODACID CABLE NO. 200 2 OCT.

ABSTRACT X INDEX
DATE 8 Oct 57

SECRET

14-00000

SECRET
(When Filled In)

4P

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET /0600 01544 0600

INSTRUCTIONS: Use officer designations in the "TO" column. Number each comment to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Draw a line across the sheet under each comment. Each officer should date and initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record sheet should NOT be removed from the attached RECORD document.

FROM: RI/AN

DOCUMENT NUMBER: HKH -01543.

DOCUMENT DATE: 20 AUG 1957

TO	ROOM NO	DATE RECEIVED	DATE FORWARDED	OFFICER'S INITIALS
1. C/S Norton				
2. WH/Cuba/C		20		
3. Cuba/RO				RRO
4. Cuba/R				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13. Cuba/Ru			3 1957	
14. RI/FI				

COMMENTS

NOTE: If a copy or attachments are removed from the attached document, note the location of the copy and/or attachment below. If this RECORD COPY is to be retained in the files of the Desk, call the Central File Section for permanent loan.

COPY DETACHED /Chrono /Subject

DISSEMINATED IN

NOT DISSEMINATED FOR FOLLOWING

FILE TITLE: Political Activities, Cuba

FILE NUMBER: 019 | 009 | 005

ENCLOSURE

ABSTRACT X

DATE PROCESSED: 30 AUG 1957

INDEX V

FORM NO. 610a

SECRET

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana — Report No: HKH-1844 — Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2 — No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: James E. Palinger/afm — Approved By: Sherwood P. Fosher

Distribution: 13 - Wash w/mat
By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba — Orally to: None
1 - Embassy, Legal Attaché
2 - Files

Source Cryptonym: See comments. — References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Mario Daniel RIVADULLA y Carcedo

Comments: (Dr) Jose Antonio CHELALA Aguilera arranged an introduction to RIVADULLA on 8 July, and he has since been seen by Palinger on several occasions.

The 5 January 1955 report was from AMPLECT (HKH-954); the 6 November 1952 report from AMBLU (HKH-27); both were appraised as 3. RIVADULLA, who was denied a visitor's visa in November, 1955 largely on the strength of those two reports from the Station, is still interested in obtaining the visa and willing to clarify his status vis-a-vis the JB and PSP with the local ODACID.

It is believed this report will assist in answering that portion of the latest periodic requirements list, forwarded under HKH-W-2378, — the ALC concerning RIVADULLA.

[illegible] CONFIDENTIAL

RI COPY

19-9-5

CONFIDENTIAL

COUNTRY	Habana	REPORT NO.	HKH-1544
SUBJECT	Mario Daniel RIVADULLA y Carcedo	DATE OF REPORT	20 August 1957
		NO. OF PAGES	2
		REFERENCES	
DATE OF INFO.	8 July 1957		
PLACE & DATE ACQ.	Habana, prior to 8 July 1957		

SOURCE: Qualified American Observer (B). Appraisal of Content: 2.

In a private conversation on 8 July 1957, Mario Daniel RIVADULLA y Carcedo, a national leader in the youth sector of the Inscribed Orthodox Party, made the following comments:

1. There is no Communist penetration of the Orthodox Party youth organization even although there are probably a few "fellow travelers" or Communist-oriented persons in that organization; if so, however, they have no influence. No pact or agreement between the Orthodox youth organization and the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) now exists or ever has existed. [illegible] the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and the JS were outlawed in Cuba, however, all of the opposition parties and their youth sectors participated with Communist representatives in opposition meetings and shared a platform with them. This procedure on the part of the other oppositionists had nothing to do with the Cuban Communists themselves, but was carried on for strictly tactical purposes by each opposition group. It is a Communist practice to use without authorization the names of members of other opposition groups in their manifestos and declarations at times. In fact, RIVADULLA's name was so used by the Communists on a number of occasions without his knowledge, and he had recently to issue a statement to the press to clarify that he is not a Communist, and never has been either a Communist, a sympathizer or fellow traveler. He has been active in Orthodox Party affairs since the [illegible]. RIVADULLA believes that Communist ideology and economic theory is not applicable to the Cuban situation and that it holds nothing of value for Cuban politicians.

2. At the time of the 1954 general elections, the combined numerical strength of the Orthodox Party youth was between 70,000 and 80,000. Since that time, however, the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR, Nationalist Revolutionary Party) led by Jose PARDO Llada, and the 26 of July Movement under the leadership of Dr. Fidel CASTRO Ruz, have drawn to them a considerable number of Orthodox youth, so that the latter group is at present considerably smaller. RIVADULLA will shortly resign from the Orthodox youth organization and affiliate himself with the PNR. He is a great admirer of Jose PARDO Llada who he believes has a bright political future in Cuba. On the other hand [illegible] ("[illegible]") OCHOA Ochoa, a national leader of the [illegible] Orthodox Party, does not have the [illegible] Llada nor the latter's appeal to Cuban youth. It [illegible] to RIVADULLA that the several independent sectors of the [illegible]

DISTRIBUTION

C-O-N-F-I-D-E-N-T-I-A-L

3 - Washington w/mat
1 - Santiago de Cuba
1 - Embassy, Legal Attaché
2 - Files

Field Comments:

1. Several previous reports from this office, dated 6 November 1952, and 5 January 1955, from independent sources, and whose contents were appraised as possibly true, said that a pact had been made between certain leaders of the PSP and J3 on one hand, and the Orthodox youth on the other hand, whose purpose was support of PSP activities. RIVADULLA, [illegible], and Omar BORGES, national leaders of the Orthodox youth, were named as being either Communists or sympathizers of the PSP within the Orthodox youth and principals in the pact. This office has not been able to confirm the existence of the reported pact.

2. The newspaper El Mundo, 13 December 1956, carries a statement to the press made by RIVADULLA and Omar BORGES, in the capacity of Orthodox youth leaders, in which they deny authorization to the J3 to use their names upon a document signed by Cuban Communists, that asked for guarantees for 26 of July Movement personnel in the Sierra Maestra and a cease-fire. RIVADULLA and BORGES state that while they fully support the message of the document, they refuse to join in signing it with those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who do not make the same petition for the Hungarian revolutionaries who died by the thousands in Budapest. They conclude by saying that their press statement clarifies their support of guarantees for the 26 of July Movement, their desire for a just solution to Cuba's political problem, and their sentiments against those (i.e., the Cuban Communists) who still have not satisfactorily explained the Soviet crime committed in Hungary.

3. The newspapers Avance, 30 April 1957, and Informacion, 5 May 1957, contain a statement to the press from RIVADULLA, in which he says that during a recent television round-table program his name was included with others in remarks made by a member of the Autentico Party, as being accused as Communists by the NAC. That labor leader Eusebio MUJAL Barniol, a participant in the round-table, replied that he didn't know about the others mentioned, but he did not believe RIVADULLA was a Communist, but would investigate the matter. After ridiculing MUJAL in the role of private detective, RIVADULLA says that he doesn't have to reiterate his democratic convictions or his anti-BATISTA record, nor repeat that he is not, nor has ever been, a Communist or anything like one. He concludes by challenging MUJAL to find any Communist antecedent in his record.

4. RIVADULLA announced his new PSP affiliation in the local press during the last week of July 1957.

[illegible] [illegible] DISPATCH NO. [illegible]

[illegible]

TO : Chief, [illegible]

DATE: 6 June 1957

FROM : Chief of Station, Habana

SUBJECT: { [illegible] - Operational/[illegible]
{ [illegible] - Progress Report

REF: [illegible], 30 January 1957

Action Required: None - Information only

1. Set forth below are the names of several men chosen by the Station as potential [illegible] agents. We should like, however, to [illegible] for the time being the required [illegible]'s Part 1, and the one-page [illegible] [illegible] statements, pending more thorough assessment of [illegible] [illegible] possible to date.

2. Following are the [illegible] candidates:

Name		Comments
	Military	
([illegible]) [illegible] Fariclo		Head of [illegible] Schools [illegible] [illegible], [illegible]
(Capt. or 2nd Lt.) Gerardo [illegible]		No. 1 in class, [illegible] described as [illegible]
	Civilian	
[illegible] Sanchez		Secretary-General [illegible]
Luis de [illegible] y Gomez		Former Director of [illegible] [illegible]

200-6-41
Gen Ops Matters
for WH

Name	Comments
Professional and Businessmen	
Antonio [illegible]	Lawyer
Miguel [illegible] Ruff	Economic counsellor, investment broker
Antonio [illegible]	Businessman, works with Hedges Textile interests
Politicians	
Max [illegible]	
Mario [illegible]	
Jose [illegible] Llaca	
Amalio [illegible]	
Andres [illegible]	
Eduardo [illegible] Navarro	
Diego Vicente [illegible]	[illegible] (A) leader in Matanzas Province age 40

[signature]
[illegible]

Distribution:
3 - Washington
2 - Files

6 June 1957
[illegible]

14-00000

TO: DIRECTOR
FROM: HAVANA
ACTION: WH 5
INFO: CI, CI/OPS, CI/IC, FI/RI 2, 100 4, S/C 2

MAY 29 ... 57

ROUTINE

IN 48971

TO DIR INFO CITE HAVA 937

RE: ... 46-57

1. LOCAL COMMIE: SR JOSE MASSIP YSALGUE, SOCIEDAD CULTURAL NUESTRO TIEMPO, CALLE 23 NO 965, VEDADO, HAVA.

2. LOCAL YOUTH ADDRESSEES ALL IN HAVANA: EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO DE PUEBLO CUBANO, PLAZA DE MARTI NO 109. EL PRESIDENTE, FEDERACION ESTUDIANTIL UNIVERSITARIA, UNIVERSIDAD DE LA HABANA. EL PRESIDENTE, SECCION JUVENIL PARTIDO NACIONALISTA REVOLUTIONARIA, SR JOSE PARDO LLADA, RADIO COCO, AVENIDA S BOLIVAR 314. SR EDUARDO BORRELL NAVARRO, SUB-SECRETARIO DE EDUCACION, MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION, OFICIOS Y MURALLA. SR MAX LESNIK, DIARIO NACIONAL, CONSULADO 252. SR ULISES CARBO, PRENSA LIBRE, MANRIQUE 563. SR LUIS ORTEGA ORTEGA, CAMARA DE REPRESENTANTES, CONGRESSO NACIONAL. SR RODRIGO RIESGO, DIRECTOR "JUVENTUD OBRERA", 19 NO 406, VEDADO. SR FRANCISCO ROJAS CHAVEZ, MOVIMIENTO JUVENIL DE LA CTC, AVENIDA 51 NO 14019, MARIANAO. COMMENT: MAIL SENT FROM IRON CURTAIN COUNTRIES MAY BE INTERCEPTED BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

291412Z. END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

CS COPY IT IS FORBIDDEN TO MAKE A COPY OF THIS MESSAGE Copy No.

19-4-118-71

10 May 57
3P

From: Habana	Report No: [illegible]	Local File No:
No. of Pages: [illegible]	No. of Enclosures: None
Report Made By: [illegible]	Approved By: [illegible]

Distribution: 3 - Washington (1 to ICD)
By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba
1 - Embassy, Legal Attaché
2 - Files

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: [illegible]	References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilio MARTINEZ Ortega

Classification SECRET

(3) AP

FORM NO. [illegible]

FI COPY

201-177266

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

SUBJECT: Felipe Antonio Cecilio MARTINEZ Ortega

REPORT NO: HKH-1482

DATE OF INFO: 27 April 1957

DATE ACQUIRED: 2 May 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana

DATE OF REPORT: 10 May 1957

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT: Cuban government official with contacts in Cuban security agencies (B). Appraisal of Content: 2.

1. On orders from Colonel Conrado CARRATALA Ugalde, Chief of the Direction Department of the Cuban National Police, Subject[1] was arrested on 27 April 1957 and confined in the 13th Precinct Station in Habana. At the time of his arrest, Subject had in his possession copies of Fundamentos, [illegible], Cuba and the [illegible], Cuadernos de Arte y Ciencia, [illegible], and works by [illegible], Juan [illegible], Henry BARBUSSE, Gerard [illegible], MARX and Maurice [illegible], among other Communist materials. A subsequent investigation of MARTINEZ by an agent of the Buró para la Represión de Actividades Comunistas (BRAC, Bureau for Repression of Communist Activities) revealed the following information.

2. MARTINEZ was born in Habana on 23 August 1927, his father being Cecilio MARTINEZ González and his mother Amelia ORTEGA Corro. He resides with his parents at Calle Calzada de Managua No. 25, ground floor, in Mantilla. He is single and a student in the final year at the Commercial Sciences School of the University of Habana. For the past year and a half he has also been employed in the Lighting Department of the Electro Sales Company, Inc., Oficios 204, Habana. Subject has a sister named Carmen Elena MARTINEZ Ortega, aged 32 years, married to Roberto [illegible], who is employed as cashier in the Arechabala Company store, Habana. His sister is a graduate of the Normal School but is not presently working. He did not recall his sister's address. MARTINEZ stated that both he and his parents are registered in the Central Habana Municipal Electoral Junta; he is a member of the Orthodox Party and his father a Liberal Party member; he was a member of the Catholic Youth (Juventud Católica) from 1943 until 1951. He declared that on several occasions Raul VALDES Vivo had approached him to join the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) but that he had not done so.

3. Under interrogation, MARTINEZ said he was not a member of the Cuban Communist Party but sympathizes with Communist doctrine. He is a member of "Nuestro Tiempo"[3] and was formerly a member of the Asociación Latino-América Libre (ALAL, Free Latin America Association).[4] In 1951 he was second vice-president of the Commercial Sciences Student Association at the University of Habana.

(3)

SECRET

Report No: HKH-1452, Page 2
Date 10 May 1957

In 1953 he attended the Fourth World Youth Festival held in Warsaw, Poland. MARTINEZ stated he left Cuba by air for the United States, where he remained for several days visiting a number of universities; he departed from the United States for France via sea and, upon his arrival in France, took a train direct to Warsaw. While attending the Festival, he was invited by members of the Chinese delegation present to visit Communist China. MARTINEZ accepted, traveling across the USSR to China, where he remained for a short period of time. He returned to Cuba via Czechoslovakia, Austria, France, and Spain. His complete trip lasted approximately six months.

Field Comments:

1. Office files reflect that MARTINEZ was one of three Cuban delegates of the Cuban University Students' Federation to the Fifth National Student Congress of the U.S. National Student Association (USNSA) held in Bloomington, Indiana, in August 1952. The Cuban delegates denounced dictatorship in general and succeeded in having the Congress pass a resolution condemning the BATISTA dictatorship specifically. Hoy, 3 March 1953, contains an article showing Subject active with [illegible], Raul VALDES Vivo, and Aramis TALOADA, among others, in organizing a "Congreso Martiano por los Derechos de la Juventud." El [illegible], 10 June 1954, contains an invitation to the public issued by the Pro-Guatemala University Students Committee, to attend a meeting. Subject is shown as a member of this Committee, together with student Communists VALDES, Celia SANCHEZ Agramonte, and Amparo CHAPLE Trujillo, among others. A report dated 5 August 1955, from a source whose reliability had not been determined, indicated MARTINEZ was an active Cuban Communist Party leader who had traveled to Communist China and the USSR.

2. VALDES, who until recently was a prominent Communist student leader at the University of Habana, has been the subject of numerous reports in the past.

3. "Nuestro Tiempo" is a Cuban Communist cultural front organization.

4. According to office files, Subject signed a statement by the Free Latin America Association distributed in October 1956 together with Cuban Communists Celia and Aurelia SANCHEZ Agramonte, (Dr.) Sarah PASCUAL, and reported sympathizers. The Association is a Cuban Communist-front organization.

(3)

201-172666

6 MAY 57

SECRET

3P

From: Habana | Report No: HKH-1477 | Local File No:

No. of Pages: Two | No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: Shelby L. Overstreet | Approved By: Sherwood P. Rochon SPR

Distribution:
By copy to: 2-Washington
1-Embassy
2-Files

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: | References: HKH-1442, 27 March 1957

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Views of Rafael GARCIA Bárcena on Cuban Political Situation.

Comments: OVERSTREET was interested in meeting Rafael GARCIA Bárcena because of the report that Subject was instrumental in influencing the political thinking of Ram[illegible]QUIN, former Cuban Military Attaché in Washington, now serving a six-year term in prison for conspiracy to overthrow the Cuban Government. The introduction was made by Nog[illegible]RTY, a law student at the University who had known Subject when he was a professor. OVERSTREET and Subject have become friends because of their mutual friendship for BAR'UIN.

CS-3/318636

FILE IN 201-209258

Classification: SECRET

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1948

RI COPY

19-9-5-9

SECRET

FIELD INFORMATION REPORT

COUNTRY: Cuba

REPORT NO. HKH-1577

SUBJECT: Views of Rafael GARCIA Bárcena on Cuban Political Situation

DATE OF INFO: 6 May 1957

DATE ACQUIRED: 6 May 1957

PLACE ACQUIRED: Habana

DATE OF REPORT: 6 May 1957

SOURCE, SOURCE EVALUATION, APPRAISAL OF CONTENT:

Source: Qualified American Observer (A) from an Opposition Political Leader (F).

Appraisal of Content: 3

1. Rafael GARCIA Bárcena said that recently he had been in conference with Roberto AGRAMONTE, leader of one of the three factions of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) and that he had been asked to try to bring together the three factions of the Ortodoxo Party: the groups of AGRAMONTE, Emilio OCHOA, and Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling.

2. GARCIA Bárcena would like to maneuver himself into the position of being the Ortodoxo candidate for President of Cuba in the 1958 elections. He said that it is too soon to attempt a reconciliation in the Party and that his own tactic is to maintain contact with all the opposition political leaders in the hope that at a propitious time he will be the one person about whom no faction would have any strong objections. Subject said there was no first-class political party in Cuba but that the Ortodoxos were the least objectionable and the name of the party had not been tarnished as was true of the Auténticos, nor was it a party of petty politicians seeking power. Of the three factions in the Ortodoxos, OCHOA controls the party political machinery, AGRAMONTE controls the excitable and revolutionary group in which youth and students are prominent, and MARQUEZ Sterling leads only a small segment of the party. He said that the Ortodoxo Youth will not present a difficult problem within the party once they can be convinced that the way to power is not through violence but through participation in the 1958 elections. The Youth are strong enough to veto a presidential candidate but probably will not take a leading part in selecting one. He did not feel that Max LESNICK or Francisco CARONE had a great deal of influence among the Youth at present and said that Mario RIVADULLA was the most respected of the Youth leaders. This group eschews violent revolutionary action.

3. GARCIA Bárcena pictures himself as the person who can influence the Ortodoxo Youth to abandon revolutionary methods, and toward this end he is writing a series of articles for such widely-read magazines as Bohemia in which he points out to the Youth that times have changed since he (GARCIA Bárcena) led the Youth in the assault on Camp Columbia. He said that his complete reversal of policy is going to confuse Cuban youth, but he feels it is the only way to bring unity to the party and prepare for the elections of 1958. He fears that May will be a month of increased violence in Habana; but, once the revolutionaries realise that they have

(3)

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RI COPY

1-9

SECRET

Report No: HKH-1477, Page 2
Date 6 May 1957

not accomplished anything, they will be more amenable to suggestions to prepare for the elections in 1958.

4. GARCIA Bárcena feels that the Ortodoxo Party has only about a 25 per cent chance of winning a Presidential election -- not because it could not command enough votes, but because the current regime of terrorism would not dare permit an opposition party to come into power. They have gone too far on the road to government by assassination, imprisonment, and robbery to give up their power, he said. Nevertheless, in his opinion there is no alternative to an election. He feels that, even if the Ortodoxos cannot elect a President, they may elect a number of Senators and Representatives in Congress. He will propose that Ramon BARQUIN be run as a candidate for the Senate even if BARQUIN is still in prison at the time of the elections. He did not believe that there were any legal obstacles.

5. Regarding Fidel CASTRO Ruz, he said that CASTRO was an impetuous and perhaps even an irresponsible leader, but one who could not be ignored in any new government because to the youth of the country he represents an ideal and for this reason no stable government could be formed without him. He said he differed with CASTRO on the matter of military principles. He does not believe that CASTRO will be able to attract any significant defections or support from the Army. He said that CASTRO originally believed that, if he could only establish a beachhead in Oriente, show strength in that area, while at the same time show the Army that he had supporters in Habana by agitating here, he would be able to find support in the Army itself, particularly in Camp Columbia. This was CASTRO's big mistake, according to GARCIA Bárcena. Since CASTRO cannot take Camp Columbia, he is isolated. GARCIA Bárcena did not believe that CASTRO was ultra-nationalistic but that apparently some of his followers were from the tone of some of the propaganda of the 26th of July Movement. GARCIA Bárcena, because of his previous influence among Cuban youth, apparently sees himself as the person to offset or balance the impulsiveness of CASTRO if his group ever comes to power.

Field Comment:

Rafael GARCIA Bárcena was one of the founders of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo) but separated from it because of differences of opinion with the leaders Roberto AGRAMONTE and José PARDO Llada. He had been a University professor and instructor of military psychology at the Cabaña Fortress and at one time had considerable following among Cuban youth and many friends in the Cuban Army. In April 1953 he was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for conspiracy against the BATISTA Government but was released by amnesty in June 1954. Since then he has refrained from revolutionary activities and has been occupied with writing mildly anti-Government articles for various publications and maintaining contact with the principal leaders of the opposition parties. In a forthcoming article to appear in Bohemia, he will exhort the youth of Cuba to give up their violent revolutionary activities and to seek power through elections in 1958.

(3)

SECRET

14-00000

22 Aug 56

SECRET

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No: HKH-1332 | Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: James R. Palin[illegible] | Approved By: Wallace A. Growery

Distribution: 3 - Headquarters (1 to ICD)
By copy to: 1 - Santiago de Cuba
1 - Embassy
2 - Files

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: See below | References: HKH-1295

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

SUBJECT: Activities of the Juventud Socialista

SOURCES: Para. 1 : AMPHODARCH-1
Paras. 2-3: AMIVALENT-5
Para. 4 : AMPHODARCH-10

INDEX

Classification

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1949

SECRET

RI COPY

19-4-113-55

SECRET

Subject: Activities of the Juventud Socialista

Report No: HKH-1332

Date of Information: 7 July - 13 August 1956

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 8 July - 14 August 1956

Evaluation: Para. 1: 2
Paras. 2-3: Documentary

Date of Report: 22 August 1956

Source: Para. 4: 3

Para. 1: Cuban with close contacts in university student circles (B).
Paras. 2-3: Member of the Cuban Communist Youth Organization (C).
Para. 4: Person close to Communist University students (F).

1. On 6 August 1956 Antonio CARCEDO Ferrer, student Communist leader, was seen at the University of Habana distributing a fly-sheet of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist Youth Organization) titled [illegible] Path of Cuban Youth. He had a bundle of approximately 500 copies of this document. On 10 August CARCEDO and Iran PRAT, student Communist, also distributed a sizeable quantity of Mella, official JS bi-weekly publication, at the University.

Communist Press Cuba

2. The above fly-sheet also appeared as a page insert in the 1 August issue of Mella. The fly-sheet consists of a letter, dated 2 August 1956 at Habana, from the JS National Executive Committee to Cuban youth. After setting out the Cuban Communist line against partial elections and for revolutionary action on 12 August against the BATISTA Government, the letter states the Executive Committee has decided to appeal to the national leadership of all opposition youth organizations and other "institutions of the new generation" to join in immediate acts of protest against that Government. The letter states the Committee has approved a new letter to Cuban working rural and student youth, which will shortly be circulated. Mention is made of an "exemplary" assembly of youth organizations, convened in Santiago de Cuba on 18 July by the Ortodoxo Party Youth in their meeting hall in that city. Among others, it is said, leaders of the following groups attended:

- Ortodoxo Party Youth
- Auténtico Party Youth (both CHAU and PRIO sections)
- Juventud Socialista
- National Federation of Secondary School Students
- Student Federation of Santiago de Cuba
- Nationalist Revolutionary Party Youth

Classification

SECRET

FORM 51-53

26 of July Movement Youth
Certain working youths

3. The letter lists the following agreements arrived at at this meeting:

1) Publish a manifesto repudiating partial elections and calling for mass action against the BATISTA Government.

2) Name a youth commission to contact leaders of each political party demanding that they repudiate partial elections.

3) Send a letter to the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, University Students' Federation) in Habana demanding that they declare a traitor any ex-FEU member supporting partial elections.

4) Create "fighting committees" (comites de lucha) in every youth center regardless of politics.

5) Carry out a commemorative march on 12 August.

The letter closes by indicating that the Committee agrees wholeheartedly with the results of the 18 July meeting in Oriente Province and invites all youth groups to unite in support of the above agreements.

4. Source states that, as a result of the 18 July convention in Santiago de Cuba, the JS is promoting a similar youth meeting for Habana.

Field Comment. Prensa Libre, 8 July 1956, published an agreement of the National Executive of the Ortodoxo Youth, over the signatures of [illegible], Joaquin SALMON, [illegible] PIMENTEL, Omar [illegible]ORGES, Marcos BRAVO and others, rejecting the proposed partial elections. Avance, 7 July 1956, carried an article stating that interim FEU President José [illegible] announced the FEU opposed the partial elections and would pass judgment upon such of its ex-members as had accepted the Government's electoral plans in their present capacity of opposition party leaders. Among such exmembers were named Enrique HUERTAS, now Secretary General of the Partido Nacionalista Revolucionario (PNR, Nationalist Revolutionary Party), and Danilo [illegible], PNR political chief in Oriente Province. Información, 9 August, said in an article that the secondary school association in Santiago de Cuba had met and agreed to a united front against partial elections. FEU official Juan [illegible] participated as a delegate, and it was agreed to conduct a civic march in the city on 12 August. The local press of 12 August reported that [illegible] and 22 students were arrested in Santiago on 11 - 12 August in connection with public manifestations against the Government.

19-4-116-54

14-00000

UNCLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET 14 Feb. 56

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: RI/ANALYSIS

NO. HKH-1216

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE REC'D	DATE FWD'D	OFFICER'S INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
1. WH	046		28 Feb 1956			[illegible] - Cuba
2. [illegible]	BARTON HALL					COPY DETACHED
3. [illegible]				M		CS-87280
4. [illegible]		29 Feb				
5. Lyons		1 Mar				
6. WH/Brain		23 Mar 1956	27 Mar 1956			
7. CI/ICD			Mar 1956			
8.						
9.						
10.						DISSEMINATED
11.						
12. WH/III Cuba Montag			Mar 1956			
13.						
14.						
15. RI/FI	1409 L					

79	4	110	36
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX	X

DATE 24 FEB 56

FORM NO. 610 SECRET CONFIDENTIAL UNCLASSIFIED

FILE IN 201-209258

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana | Report No: HKH-1216 | Local File No:
No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: None
Report Made By: [illegible] P. [illegible]/mew | Approved By: Sherwood P. Rocher SPR

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Washington
1 - Emb, LA
1 - MA 2 - Files
1 - NA
1 - AA

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: Para 1 - AMUGER
Para 2 - AMBIVALENT

References: HKH-1212

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Revolutionary Activities

Comments:

1. A copy of the letter summarized in Paragraph 1 is on file at this Station.

2. The information contained in Paragraph 2 was obtained by AMBIVALENT from Juan PUERTAS Yero and Roberto LEON Lemus.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 51-35
FEB 1948

[] COPY 19-4-110 36

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Revolutionary Activities

Report No: EXH-1216

Date of Information: 12-13 February 1956

Place Acquired: Habana

Date Acquired: 14 February 1956

Evaluation:

Date of Report: 14 February 1956

Source: Para. 1 - Cuban Government Official (B)
Para. 2 - Cuban with good contacts in opposition circles (B) from revolutionary plotters (F)

Appraisal of Content: Para. 1 - Doc.
Para. 2 - 3

1. There follows a summary of a confidential letter sent on 12 February 1956 by the Chief of the Department of Direction of the Cuban National Police to the Chief of the Department of Investigation concerning revolutionary plans by Communists and oppositionists to create disturbances on 13 February, the anniversary of the death of student Rubén BATISTA, and on the Cuban national holiday, 24 February 1956:

"The leader appears to be Fidel CASTRO, who from abroad is directing over 50,000 youths throughout the island. Other leaders are:

"José ECHEVARRIA of the Federación Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU; University Students' Federation).

"Amparo CHAPLE Trujillo, FEU leader, national director of the Juventud Socialista (JS, Communist Youth group), who has just been elected president by the School of Philosophy and Letters.

"Gustavo MARIN of the Movimiento de la Nación, who is closely connected with the Communists of the University.

"Omar BORGES.

"Max LESNICK of the Juventud Ortodoxa Insurreccional.

"Dr. Eduardo CORONA, long-time Marxist but pseudo Orthodox director of insurrectional line.

"As a prelude to the commemoration of the fall of student BATISTA, they will again mobilize national opinion, this time in a united front of struggle with the sugar, port, and transportation workers, whom they say they have on their side.

"Communist and oppositionist youths are spreading defeatist rumors to the effect that the year 1956 will be tragic in national history, the political situation is very dangerous, a feeling of insecurity reigns. The Communist and oppositionist student brigades of the so-called Popular Front of Guido GARCIA Inclán and others are painting

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

Form 51-53

19-4-110 36

on the walls of houses Marxist mottoes such as 'Abajo BATISTA' and '26 de Julio' and waging a campaign of proselytism in favor of the so-called 'Revolutionary Emigrés,' this is, the mobilization of Fidel CASTRO."

2. The source of a previous report on plans for a revolutionary coup on 26 February 1956 has furnished the following additional information:

"The conspiracy is continuing to develop feverishly, and there is a danger that the revolution may break out any time before 26 February.

"Among the revolutionary leaders are Juan PUERTAS Yero and Roberto LEON Lemus. Also involved is Eufemio FERNANDEZ Ortega, who has returned to Cuba. Almost all the revolutionary leaders who were in exile are now in Cuba. It is possible that Dr. Aurelio SANCHEZ Arango may also be back here.

"The meetings held at the farm of Fidel CASTRO's cousin near Güira de Melena have been attended by officers and enlisted men of the Army and the National Police. Last week important meetings were held on Thursday and Saturday, attended by Fidel CASTRO, his brother, and his sister.

"The preparation for the revolution has started with the placing of bombs and petards. The person who placed the petard in the National Capitol last Friday was Juan RODRIGUEZ.

"The revolutionary plotters include in their violent plans the elimination of different persons connected with the BATISTA regime. One of the first to be eliminated is General Rafael SALAS Cañizares, Chief of the National Police, who it is expected will be eliminated by police officers connected with the conspiracy. Another possible victim is Eusebio MUJAL.

"Since 1 February a group of revolutionaries from Habana have been in Camagüey, including one man from Calabazar, Habana Province, who is to eliminate three persons from Camagüey. The revolutionary leader in Camagüey is Midelino ALVAREZ, who suffered imprisonment and torture during the dictatorship of MACHADO.

"Groups of revolutionaries from Habana are in all the capitals of the provinces, working with the local groups. The revolutionaries predict that there will be much bloodshed."

CONFIDENTIAL

Report No: [illegible]-1216, Page 3
Date 14 February 1956

Field Comments.

1. "The confidential letter to the Cuban DI is considered to be an obvious attempt to put the major blame on Communist elements for recent anti-Government demonstrations as evidenced by the reference to paintings on the walls of houses such as "Abajo Batista" and "26 de Julio" as Marxist mottoes." Recent reports also indicate that the FEU is opposed to the acceptance of Communist support in its demonstrations and refused permission to [illegible] and other [illegible] members to participate in the 10 January event honoring MELLA. The contents of the confidential letter are therefore evaluated as "[illegible]."

2. No information is available to confirm the reported presence in Cuba of [illegible] FERNANDEZ Ortega, Fidel CASTRO or Aureliano SANCHEZ Arango.

CONFIDENTIAL

19-4-110 36

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 23 NOVEMBER 1955

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RODRIGUEZ

FBI FILE NO: NONE GIVEN

14-00000

[illegible]IED — CONFIDENTIAL — 6.P — SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

11 Oct 55

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: RI/ANALYSIS

NO. HKH-1183

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE REC'D	DATE FWD'D	OFFICER'S INITIALS	TELEPHONE	COMMENTS
1. WH Barton Hall	0/6	24 Oct		[illegible]		Political Activities Cuba
2. [illegible]		OCT 25 1955		[illegible]		
3. [illegible]		26 Oct 55		RO		
4. [illegible]				[illegible]		
5.						CS-77501 DISSEMINATED [illegible] ... REASONS
6. WH Mexico		23 Nov		[illegible]		
7. WH/[illegible]			15 Nov 1955	B		
8. CI/ICD	6	[illegible] 28		K		
9.		[illegible]		RH		
10.						
11. [illegible] WH/Cuba		6 Dec 55		[illegible]		p 3
12.						
13.						
14.						

19	7	7	244
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX	X

DATE 17 OCT 1955

FORM 610 — SECRET — CONFIDENTIAL — UNCLASSIFIED

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana | Report No: HKH 1133 Local File No:

No. of Pages: 4 | No. of Enclosures: None

Report Made By: [illegible] | Approved By: Sherwood P. Poshon [illegible]

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 Wash | Orally to: None
1 Emb/LA
2 Files

Source Cryptonym: AMKLU | References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

AMKLU furnished the information in the attached report at our request. Although a considerable amount of it is background, it does tend to answer some of the questions raised in HKH-W-1334 and is therefore being forwarded.

AMKLU claims that he obtained the information in the report from direct conversations with Carlos PRIO Socarrás and his secretary Dr. Luis Gustavo FERNANDEZ; Rolando MASFERRER; Jose PARDO Llada; Enrique PIZZI de Porras, Chief of Publicity for the Presidential Palace; and Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling.

INDEX

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 51-60

11 71-044

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Political Opposition to Batista Government

Report No: HCH-1133

Date of Information: Current

Place Acquired: Havana

Date Acquired: 5 October 1955

Evaluation:

Date of Report: 11 October 1955

Source: Cuban active in political opposition (B)

Appraisal of Contents: 3.

The following report was received from an active member of the political opposition:

"a. As a result of differences which arose between Carlos PRIO Socarras and Dr. Ramon GRAU San Martin after PRIO succeeded GRAU as President in 1948, the PRC(A) is now split into two groups. one headed by PRIO known as "Autenticos Abstencionistas" and the other headed by GRAU known as "Autenticos Electoralistas". After the break between PRIO and GRAU, GRAU endeavored to form the "Partido de la Cubanidad" to enter the 1952 elections. However, with BATISTA's coup d'état on 10 March 1952 and PRIO's exile in the U.S., GRAU remained in Cuba speaking in the name of the Auténticos. When BATISTA announced elections for November 1954, GRAU reorganised and registered the Partido Auténtico, of which he was actually no longer a member, and declared that he would oppose BATISTA as presidential candidate in the national election. GRAU's move left PRIO's group, represented in Cuba by the official party cadres under the direction of Antonio VARONA, without legality.

PRIO, VARONA and other PRC leaders therefore declared themselves against GRAU and his supporters and refused to support them during the campaign. PRIO has also since refused to recognize any of the Auténticos elected to public office in the November 1954 elections.

Among PRIO's principal supporters are the following:

Oscar ALVARADO
Nestor [illegible]
Segundo CURTI
Lomberto DIAZ
Luis Gustavo DOMINGUEZ
Carlos HEVIA
Félix LANCIS
Carlos MARISTANY
Sergio MEJIAS
Menelao MORA Morales

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible] 51-60

[illegible] U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Fernando NOEL del Pino
Antonio SANTIAGO
Diego Vicente TEJERA
Teodoro TEJIDA Cetien
Antonio MARONA.

"b. The Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), founded by Eduardo CHIBAS, was organized by dissident members of the PRC(A) as a political party to oppose PRIO's organization. It was undoubtedly the majority party in Cuba in 1952 and until CHIBAS' death remained a strong political force drawing its strength from the masses. However, with CHIBAS' death and PRIO's exile it faded in importance and today is small and divided.

Dr. Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling, who has presidential ambitions, attempted to take over control of the party after CHIBAS' death but was unsuccessful in holding it intact. Raul CHIBAS, brother of Eduardo, now heads one faction of the Party. Another faction, "Ortodoxia Libre" has been formed by Carlos MARQUEZ Sterling. Dr. Antonio MARTINEZ Fraga, who was denied membership in the original Ortodoxo party, has a leading roll in the "Ortodoxia Libre". Still another faction of the original group is headed by Roberto AGRAMONTE, who also has presidential ambitions, while another group of followers of the original Ortodoxo Party remain loyal to Emilio OCHOA, a member of the Directive Council of the Party. OCHOA has refused to accept the guarantees of the BATISTA government and return to Cuba from Miami and thus does not participate directly in Ortodoxo activities at present. Still another group of Ortodoxo members either are favorable or sympathetic to the insurrectional thesis introduced by Fidel CASTRO and his followers. At a recent meeting of the party at Teatro Marti, AGRAMONTE and other leaders were hissed, and there was considerable talk of promoting armed revolt against the present regime. Fidel CASTRO, who is now in Mexico, has appointed José Manuel MARQUEZ as so-called "Chief of the Commandos" of Marianao. MARQUEZ, a young Ortodoxo, is at present in Veracruz negotiating an arms shipment for Cuba which reportedly will be brought in by a group of fishermen via La Coloma, Pinar del Rio.

/Comment. In order to clear up the confusion created by source concerning the PRC(O), it is pointed out that the original Unity Charter drawn up by the Ortodoxos on 23 March 1955 was signed by AGRAMONTE, OCHOA, MARQUEZ Sterling, Pelayo CUERVO, Antonio NAVARRO, Francisco CARONE, and others with independent tendencies. The president of this, the "Unified" Ortodoxos, is Raul CHIBAS. Recently MARQUEZ Sterling split from the "Unified" Ortodoxos and formed the Ortodoxia-Libre. Another group known as the Registered Ortodoxos is under the leadership of Frederico FERNANDEZ Casas. Apparently source, in commenting on the various "groups" headed by AGRAMONTE, Raul CHIBAS and OCHOA, is referring to the popular following these individuals have within the "Unified" Ortodoxos. They do not as such represent a separate segment of the Ortodoxo party./

c. Probably the most politically active and strongest segment of the Ortodoxo party is the youth branch, the Juventud Ortodoxo (JO). It has representation in just about every town in the Republic and is particularly active at the University of Habana. Dr. Francisco CARONE, University professor and member of the Directive Council of the Ortodoxo Party, is adviser of the JO. CARONE is well known for his leftist leanings. Actually, when the Partido Ortodoxo was in the original stages of organization, Communists at Habana University prepared and assisted in organizing the JO. The JO frequently attacks the U.S. with slogans that dictatorships exist in Latin America because their anti-communism pleases the U.S. On 27 September, for example, Dr. Pelayo CUERVO, a well-known Ortodoxo prominent in JO activities, stated on a television question-and-answer program that the dictatorship of BATISTA subsists because the Department of State is flattered by BATISTA's anti-Communism, which is not anti-Communism but anti-democratism. The following are some of the more prominent pro-Communists who influence the Juventud Ortodoxo:

Omar BORGES, director of the Juventud Ortodoxo, was Secretary of the Congreso Derechos de la Juventud, organized by the Communists, and has signed numerous Marxist manifestos.

Max LESNICK, who was an active Communist propagandist in the University, has signed all Marxist manifestoes issued at the University and [redacted] has been seen on different occasions with Alfredo GUEVARA and Raúl VALDES Vivo, (well-known Communists), close friends of his.

Salvador ..., Juventud director, has a Communist background and is a member of the same University group.

Mario RIVADULLA, pro-Communist, has signed manifestoes in favor of Guatemala and against the 1953 anti-Communist legislation. He is a member of the same University group.

d. The Movimiento de Liberación Radical is a move to form public opinion and not a political party. It is built around the worldwide movement of "Catholic Social Doctrine" with branches in Cuba in the Juventud de Accion Católica, Juventud Estudiantil Católica, Juventud Obrera Católica, and Juventud Universitaria Católica. These organizations are forbidden by the Church to take part as such in national politics. However, Amalio FIALLO and Andrés VALVERDE and other members of the organizations have gotten together with other intellectuals and formed the Movimiento de Liberación Radical to oppose the present regime. This movement, which is purely ideological, has no Communist influence up to the present time.

e. The Movimiento de la Nación, which is also not a political party but rather a movement to arouse public interest, has gained little strength to date. Its chief spokesman, José PARDO Llada, manages to keep it alive with propaganda; but there is little likelihood that it by itself will reach a position of any importance on the local political scene.

As independent movements, neither the Movimiento de Liberación Radical nor the Movimiento de la Nación has little or any chance of becoming strong

enough to register as a political entity. Their strength, if any, will be in the number of followers they can count on to join one of the registered opposition parties in the next election and the amount of influence they can therefore assert on the party's policy."

19-7-7-244

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ARH-990

TO					COMMENTS
					Anti U.S. activities and organizations in Cuba
					copy to ...
					DISSEMINATED IN CS-61356
					NOT DISSEMINATED FOR FOLLOWING REASONS
					CS-55256
					CS-55922
					CS-55357
					CS-57951
					CS-57178
CI/ECB		9/5			DISSEMINATED
					APR 28 1955
					X REF FORM FILED IN 19-4-110
					19 | 7 | 2
				... T.C.	

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No.: HKH-979 | Local File No.:
Number of Pages: 1 | Number of Enclosures: None
Report Made by: Stephen H. Farnan/cbd | Approved by: Henry T. Duschauer

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Wash
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - Service Attachés
2 - File (document attached)

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: AMTHODARCH/1 | References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

(3)

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

FORM 51-59

COPY

19-7-2-15

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject:	Anti-Nixon Propaganda Issued by the FEU	Report No:	[illegible]-992
		Date of Information:	9 February 1955
Place Acquired:	Habana, Cuba	Date Acquired:	12 February 1955
Evaluation:	Para 1 - C-2 Para 2,3 - Doc.	Date of Report:	23 February 1955
Source:	Controlled American		

1. A one page mimeographed sheet entitled "A Que Viene Mr. Nixon" was written and edited in the offices of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU) at the University of Habana. At least several hundred copies were run off on the mimeograph machine owned by the Faculty of Commercial Sciences and were distributed throughout the university grounds by Armando MIRANDA. There was some street distribution in the near vicinity of the University. This sheet was about the only real result of the FEU planning which took place during the week preceding the Nixon visit. These abortive plans included a street demonstration against the visit.

2. The mimeographed sheet asks the question, "Why did you come Mr. Nixon?... To back the usurpation of power by Batista?...To applaud the official action of giving away our natural resources to United States monopolies?...To approve the treason of Batista against Guatemala and proclaim him one of the Caribbean dictators?... With regard to the above, the undersigned youths protest this visit which interferes in our internal affairs and which insults our dignity even more than the defiling of the statues of our heroes by the Yankee sailors and of Cuban women.

Alvaro Yerba Machado	[illegible] Vernik	Flavio Bravo
Jose Hidalgo Peraza	[illegible] Esquivel	Pedro [illegible]
R. Santiesteban	Rafael Duran	Temistocles Fuentes
Raul Valdes Vivo	Henry [illegible]	etc.

The sheet then concludes with the note: "The press, radio and television under the orders of Batista and the North American Embassy have repressed these declarations."

Field Comments.

1. The clandestine communist publication Carta Semanal of 16 February 1955 asserts 7000 copies of the sheet were distributed.

2. The clandestine communist mimeographed newsletter Prensa Continental of 15 February 1955 quotes in extenso the FEU sheet.

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

(3)

19-7-2-105

FORM NO. [illegible]

14-00000

SECRET

From: Habana, Cuba	Report No.: HKH-951 Local File No.: 10-18
Number of Pages: 1	Number of Enclosures: None
Report Made by: Stephen H. Karmany/cbd	Approved by: Henry T. Buechner

Distribution:
By copy to: 2 - Wash
1 - Embassy and LA
1 - File

Orally to: None

Source Cryptonym: AMPHODARCH/I via AMPHODARCH/II

References: HKH-961, 13 January 1955

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Evaluation "B" of source is for attribution to AMPHODARCH/II.

CS 58861

FILE IN 201-209258

INDEX

Classification SECRET

FORM NO. 51-59 FEB 1949

19-7-110 18

14-00000

SECRET

Subject:	Communist Influence in the FEU, University of Habana	Report No:	HKH-981
		Date of Information:	10-20 January 1955
Place Acquired:	Habana, Cuba	Date Acquired:	28 January 1955
Evaluation:	B-3	Date of Report:	2 February 1955
Source:	Controlled American		

1. Communist activities in the University, particularly in connection with Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria (FEU, Federation of University Students) affairs, have increased during the last few weeks. Almost daily informal meetings are being held by Raul VALDES Vivo, Carlos SANCHEZ, Leonel SANCHEZ, A. MARCHENA, and Luis BONNE Ramires. Usually these conversations concern election campaigns in the various student organizations, and facilities for the preparation and distribution of propaganda.

2. Indicative of FEU attitude toward the communists, students Roberto FUENTE and Federico SAINZ de la Maza commented, "the present and former regimes of the FEU have been obliged to work with the red elements since these elements were better disciplined for combat against the government".

3. On 10 January 1955 a crowd of a hundred or so students took part in a ceremony on the campus in honor of the Twenty Sixth Anniversary of the death of Communist youth leader Julio Antonio Mella. Prominent in the ceremony were: Jesus DUARTE, Andres LNU, Leonel ALONSO, Alberto POLAND, Raul VALDES Vivo, Rene ANILLO, Jose A. ECHAVARRIA, and Max Laspick.

4. At the ceremony there was distributed a 19 page pamphlet entitled, "Trinchera de Ideas", purportedly written by Julio Antonio Mella. Although mildly against the Batista government, the bulk of the articles in the pamphlet are Anti-United States, and anti-capitalist, and in short typical communist propaganda.

Source Comment. Paragraph 2 is more true than the FEU leaders themselves would like to believe. The FEU, unflavored with the "red sauce" has long been notorious for empty, loud-mouthed sessions and propaganda. The reds simply inject a little more organization and intellectual reality and thus create more student appeal. All Latin students have a streak (large or small) of anti-U.S. sentiment, but not all will follow any empty-headed jerk who gets up to scream about "imperialists". A large percentage will respond to a subtle intellectual "realism", particularly where if pinned down for their participation they can easily squirm out with the "intellectual autonomy" explanation.

Mission Comment. Diario Nacional on 11 January 1955 contains a photograph of the ceremony mentioned in paragraph 3.

Classification SECRET

(3)

19-4-110-18

FORM NO. 64-56 FEB 1950

SECRET 3P 5 Jan 55

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No: HKH-954 | Local File No:

No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: none

Report Made By: [illegible] /cbh | Approved By: Henry T. Dischauer

Distribution:

By copy to: 2-Wash
1-Embassy
1-Legal Attaché
2-Files

Orally to: No one

Source Cryptonym: AMPUTEE | References: HKH-943, HAVA 312 19-4-124-1

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

The attached report is based on information extracted from a secret report submitted by AMPUTEE to the chief of AMFLICT, with the exception of paragraph 3. Information in that paragraph was received verbally from AMPUTEE.

63-55912

Classification SECRET

Form No. 51-59
Feb 1949

19-4-124-2

SECRET

Subject: Pact between Cuban Communists and Ortodoxo Party Leaders

Report No: [illegible]-954

Date of Information: 31 December 1954

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 3 January 1955

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 5 January 1955

Source: Controlled American

1. A pact has been completed between leaders of the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) and certain leaders of the Ortodoxo Party for the purpose of combatting the Batista regime. Among those present at the meetings which led to this pact and which were held in the law offices of Dr. [illegible] Eduardo CORONA, located at Calle O'Reilly No. 407, were Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ, Communist, Gregorio ORTEGA Suarez, Communist, Francisco [illegible] Ortodoxo, Mario [illegible]VADULLA and [illegible], leaders of the Ortodoxo youth, Jose [illegible]CHEVARRIA, president of the Federacion Estudiantil Universitaria, Amalia [illegible]ILLO, member of the Catholic Youth and a follower of former president Carlos PRIO. Other meetings were held in the law offices of Communist lawyers, located in the Manzana de Gomez, Habana, and in the locales of radio stations C.O.C.O., Radio Progreso, and Union Radio. The slogan for all these meetings was "CONTRA BATISTA."

2. Behind this pact is the desire of the Ortodoxo leaders involved to seize control of the leadership of the Ortodoxo Party and realization by the PSP that it needs to stir up its cadres with some strong action and to prove to the Cuban people that its charges against president-elect Fulgencio BATISTA have been legitimate ones. The pact calls for a two-phase attack on the Government, the first phase being the propaganda campaign against the proposed "Via Cuba" canal, to convince the masses that BATISTA is a traitor, and the second phase being one of aggressive action. The latter action would have as its objective the sabotage of the national economy and would be accomplished, mainly, by interference with the sugar harvesting (zafra) and the shipping activities. Included in this action are setting fire to sugar plantations on a large scale, agitation among the sugar workers over salary and dismissal questions, a "brazos caidos" (sit-down strike) movement in the port workers sector over the question of bulk shipment of sugar which would pave the way for the union of the port workers and sugar workers, and the intensification of strikes and the support of strikers' demands in all industries. The final step would be the launching of another propaganda campaign, begun by members of student, industrial workers, and professional men's organizations, prior to the assumption of the presidency by BATISTA.

Classification SECRET

(3)

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1949

SECRET

Cul — Propaganda

HKH-554
page 2

3. The Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM) is reported to have seized anti-Batista propaganda issued by the "Frente Unido Ortodoxo Comunista." The propaganda was found on the person of an Ortodoxo leader from Oriente Province, who was detained by SIM on 3 January 1954.

Field Comments:

1. Information was received by the Legal Attaché on 27 December 1954 from a source active in the revolutionary underground in Cuba that Cuban Communists were directing a plan to set fire to sugar cane fields in order to sabotage the Cuban sugar crop. Participating in the plan were revolutionaries opposed to the present Cuban administration.

2. Communist role in the anti-Government campaign on the subject of the "Via Cuba" canal was previously reported.

(3)

SECRET

19-4-129-2

14-00000

28 Dec 54

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No: HKH-943 | Local File No: 4-6

No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: none

Report Made By: Sherman A. Lemenski/obh | Approved By: Henry T. Burchaller

Distribution:
By copy to: 2-Wash
1-Emb & LA, NA
2-Files

Orally to: none

Source Cryptonym: AMGUTEE | References: HKW-924

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

Subject: Communist Activity Against Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

68-55397

INDEX

Classification CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 51-29
FEB 1949

19-4-117-7

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Communist Activity Against Proposed "Via Cuba" Canal

Report No: UKH-913

Date of Information: 10-20 December 1954

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba

Date Acquired: 10-20 December 1954

Evaluation: B-3

Date of Report: 28 December 1954

Source: Controlled American

1. On 9 December 1954 the Servicio de Inteligencia Militar (SIM, Cuban Military Intelligence Service) received information that the Partido Socialista Popular (PSP, Cuban Communist Party) had plans to launch a strong anti-Government campaign based on the subject of the proposed "Via Cuba" canal. The PSP planned to remain behind the scenes and to use as many elements of the opposition as it could to sponsor its propaganda line that the present Government had sold out to the United States and that the proposed canal was merely an extension of the Panama Canal. Groups from the Ortodoxo Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo)), led by Max LESNIK, reportedly collaborated with the PSP in the planning of the protest campaign against the canal. Cuban intellectuals and professional men, sympathetic to Communism or connected in one way or another with the PSP, were to be the ones who would launch the campaign, stressing the selling-out-of-sovereignty theme and the need for a popular referendum before any Cuban government made any treaty or agreement affecting the territorial integrity of the nation.

2. On 14 December 1954 the Cuban press published an article concerning a call made by Max LESNIK, in the name of the national executive committee of the Ortodoxo Youth, to all youth organizations, including the Juventud Socialista (JS, Cuban Communist youth organization) and other organized centers of public opinion to attend a meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954 in order to join in the protest against the Government's plan to build the "Via Cuba" canal. On 16 December 1954, at nine o'clock in the evening, approximately 85 persons met at radio station C.O.C.O. in answer to LESNIK's call or in accordance with instructions from the PSP. About 75 of these persons were Communists, representing "barrio" (ward) committees of the PSP or the JS in Habana or Communist labor syndicates, and the remainder were Ortodoxo members, many of whom had had close ties with the Communists in the past. Among the latter were LESNIK, Francisco CAIÑE, Javier LEZCANO, and Mario RIVADULLA. Present also was Juan AMADOR Rodriguez, owner of the radio station and recently elected representative on the Partido Revolucionario Cubano (A) ticket, who advised a SIM officer at the meeting that he had not permitted the meeting to go on the air after learning of the Communist infiltration and had only allowed the participants the use of the station's hall because José PARDO Llada, radio commentator and journalist, had made such a commitment to LESNIK and he could not let PARDO Llada down.

Classification

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB. 1949

(3)

3. The evening's program included speeches by four persons, representing the Ortodoxo party and Cuban youth, who attacked the economic, labor, and social policies of the Government, the absorption of Cuban soil by "Yankee imperialists," the interference of the United States government in the affairs of the Latin American nations and its support of those which were dictatorships, as well as the proposed plan of the Cuban government to build a canal which would involve the ceding of more Cuban territory to foreign interests (i.e., the United States). The meeting closed with the creation of committees charged with fomenting public protest throughout Cuba against the present regime and against "Yankee imperialism."

4. In addition to the role it played in organizing the meeting at radio station C.O.C.O. on 16 December 1954, the PSP has also succeeded in arousing popular sentiment against the proposed canal among the university students, members of labor unions, and members of educational, cultural, and civic institutions. It has been stressing in its propaganda that the canal will constitute a principal military target and place the country in the danger zone of atomic-nuclear bomb warfare. The PSP leaders consider this anti-canal movement as a rallying point for all anti-Batista elements which can possibly be converted into the long-sought "National Democratic Front." Jose PARDO Llada who championed the "Voto Negativo" (vote against BATISTA) prior to the general elections of 1954 has also seized on the matter of the proposed canal to attack the present government by calling for a "total union of the masses in defense of the national integrity and the complete liquidation of the present regime" during his television program on 17 December 1954. Another vehicle being used by the PSP to spread its anti-canal propaganda is the Asociacion Latino-America Libre, a cultural organization reported to be a Communist front, whose board of officers includes a Communist leader and a Communist youth leader of national standing, Sara PASCUAL and Gregorio M. ORTEGA Suares, respectively.

Field Comments:

1. Carta Semanal (clandestine Communist publication), No. 69, dated 8 December 1954, contained an article which denounced, in very strong language, the plan to build the "Via Cuba Canal." Approximately a week later the overt Cuban press took up this subject, presenting the pros as well as the cons, and was still carrying articles on it as late as 26 December 1954.

2. President-elect Fulgencio BATISTA and the present chief of the Cuban Navy, Contralmirante Jose RODRIGUEZ Calderon, have issued public statements defending the plan to build the canal and blaming the Communists for launching "an insidious campaign against a project as nationalist as the Canal Via-Cuba would be" and censuring the opposition elements who have taken advantage of that campaign to attack the present government. Despite these statements and others by other government officials, the defense of the proposed project has been so weak, both technically and politically, that public sentiment against the project has apparently increased considerably since mid-December 1954.

(3)

SECRET

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

9 mar 54

INSTRUCTIONS: Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM: RI

NO. HKH-737

DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE REC'D	DATE FWD'D	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
WH					Dr. Ramiro ARANGO alzina
		MAR 29	MAR 29	CB	
		15 APR	15 APR		Copy Detached
		15 APR	15 APR		
					DISSEMINATED IN SO ...... NOT DISSEMINATED FOR FOLLOWING REASONS ______
FI			30		
RI/AN					
B+C					
SPC/ICB			14/5		1 copy detached & forwarded
SPC/SIB					
RI/FI	1409				

201 | 53702
ABSTRACT | X | INDEX | X

DATE 25 MAR 1954

SECRET CONTROL

FILE IN 201-209258

SECRET

CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

HKH - 737

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No: HKH-737 | Local File No: 10-30

No. of Pages: 2 | No. of Enclosures: 1

Report Made By: GROWERY/... | Approved By: Franklin D. Mallek

Distribution: 2 Wash
By copy to: 1 Paris, via Wash
1 File

Orally to: Embassy, MA

Source Cryptonym: AMPUTEE | References: HKH-338 (memo to Embassy 19 May 1953)

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

1. AMPUTEE advised GROWERY on 7 March 1954 that he had been instructed by his chief to prepare a "paquete" (frame-up) of subject, and as directed, he had prepared a false report emphasizing subject's communist connections and activities. He made available the original draft of h's memorandum which is identical to a memorandum received by Ambassador GARDNER from the head of the Cuban Army on 8 March. Also included with the memorandum to the Ambassador was a copy of a letter allegedly sent from Paris by subject to Fidel CASTRO, leader of the attempted uprising in Santiago de Cuba in July 1953, and presently serving a sentence at the Isle of Pines penitentiary.

2. It is not known at this time whether the letter included with the memorandum sent to Ambassador GARDNER is a copy of a legitimate piece of correspondence, or whether this also has been fabricated by the SIM to give added strength to their character assassination effort. We will endeavor to clarify this point at a future meeting with AMPUTEE. Copies of the letter to CASTRO are forwarded herewith to Headquarters and Paris.

INDEX

Classification CONTROL - U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY

9 March 1954

SECRET RI COPY 201-53702

FORM NO. FEB 1953 51-20

14-00000

CONTROL – U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY
SECRET

Subject:	Dr. Ramiro ARANGO Alsina	Report No:	HKH-737
		Date of Information:	1950-date
Place Acquired:	Habana, Cuba	Date Acquired:	8 March 1954
Evaluation:	as indicated	Date of Report:	9 March 1954
Source:	Controlled American		

1. The Cuban Government, to further discredit subject, has prepared a memorandum containing a series of false charges concerning his communist connections and activities. The memorandum was prepared by the Cuban Servicio de Inteligencia Militar for forwarding to the United States Government with the intention that action would then be taken by the United States to remove subject's wife from her present employment with the United States Army in Paris.

2. There follows an English translation of the points covered by the SIM in the memorandum of false accusations:

Dr. Ramiro ARANGO Alsina, an attorney, is a relative of ex-President Ramón GRAU San Martín. During GRAU's regime, ARANGO was appointed Chancellor of the Cuban Embassy in Oslo, Norway, but was relieved of this post after he was detained by the Norwegian authorities for possession of a shipment of contraband nylon hose. Upon his return to Cuba, he was detained by the Bureau of Investigations when a sample case of precious stones was found among his personal effects.

ARANGO is an affiliate of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo), and a member of the Committee of Attorneys for that party.

ARANGO is a member of the revolutionary group which includes Dr. Pelayo CUERVO, M... LEDUICK, Francisco CARONE, Blas ROCA, and Aníbal ESCALANTE, and was under indictment for participation in the ... at Cuartel Moncada, Santiago de Cuba, in the summer of 1953. He is a close friend of Fidel CASTRO (long-time militant of the Juventud Socialista) and his brother, Raúl CASTRO, also a communist, both of whom are presently in prison for participation in the communist-sponsored Santiago uprising. ARANGO attended the meeting of Cuban oppositionists in Montreal in June 1953, and along with Isidro FIGUEROA Bonterpo, a communist, and José ...ARDO Llada, who was a member of the communist party in the barrio of Pueblo Nuevo, represented the Frente Unico de los Partidos Comunista-Ortodoxo-Prifista. ARANGO is reported to have represented the communist interests, although he was charged with defense of the Ortodoxo policy, and was known to have been in contact with communist leaders. He has been cited on several occasions as a "comunista de segunda fila", and as such has permitted the Cuban communist party to infiltrate various elements which were formerly

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FORM NO. 51-80

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HKH - 737

SECRET

hostile to the communists. ARANGO is believed to belong to the secret cadres of the Partido Socialista Popular, although his activities have been carried on behind an Ortodoxo front, such as in the case of Max LESNICK, Vicentina ANTUNA, et al.

At present, ARANGO and his wife are in Paris, having left Cuba on 10 December 1953 in the company of Lionel [illegible]CES Perez, who had sought asylum in the Haitian Embassy in Habana, and both individuals are reported to be in contact with the revolutionary Ortodoxo-Communist-Prifista elements, through a clandestine world-wide communist communications system. The wife of ARANGO, who is reported to be a member of the Swedish royal family, is presently employed in the offices of the United States Army in Paris.

Field Comment: Files of this office indicate the following concerning subject, in addition to the information set out in our memorandum of 19 May 1953:

A Legal Attaché report of 3 April 1947 states that Ramiro ARANGO Alsina was appointed Chancellor of the Cuban Legation in Moscow at the age of 27, on the recommendation of Juan MARINELLO, President of the Partido Socialista Popular, Dr. Rafael P. GONZALEZ Muñoz, and Dr. Oscar CALA. He was not known to have engaged in communist activities, but was reported as "inclined toward socialistic theories". At the time of this appointment, ARANGO had no diplomatic experience.

In August 1952 subject was arrested by the SIM for activities against the regime.

On 16 September 1953, subject was arrested for activities against the government, and taken to La Cabaña. At this time a considerable number of known oppositionists were arrested, including the PSP leaders Lázaro PENA and Joaquin ORDOQUI.

CF CSDB-6123

9 March 1954

201 - 53702

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ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

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FROM: [illegible]

NO. HKH-A-634

DATE

TO	ROOM NO.	DATE REC'D	DATE FWD'D	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1. WH	Quarters Eyes	3 Feb 54		[illegible]	Revolutionary activities in the Caribbean
2. 3/ [illegible]		FEB 15 1954	FEB 19 1954	[illegible]	Detached
3. Malcolm		4 FEB 1954	4 FEB 1954	R.M.	
4. [illegible]		4 FEB 1954	4 FEB 1954	R.L.	[illegible]
5. Condon		4 FEB 1954	4 FEB 1954	[illegible]	
6.					CS-DB-16609 to OCI in ans. to RQ-A-5692
7.					
8.					
9.					
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15. RI/S	2 [illegible]				

200	7	38	[illegible]
ABSTRACT	X	INDEX	X
DATE	8 FEB 1954		

FORM NO. 51-10

SECRET

FILE IN 201-209258

14-00000

VIA: AIR

DISPATCH NO. HKH-A-634

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WH

DATE 21 ENE 1954

FROM : Chief of Mission, Habana.

SUBJECT: GENERAL— Operational

SPECIFIC— Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government

REF: HKH-W-525

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the Batista government has been received by the Mission. The latest available information regarding revolutionary activities against that government is contained in HKH-678.

2. Reports received in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for Legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation (as to content), as indicated in the pertinent portions of HKH-467 and HKH-397. To date the Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.

3. Indications here are that the Batista regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic and PEREZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban government is not contemplating any action against those countries.

4. As to a possible attack on the Batista regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban Armed Forces and security agencies have long been alerted to a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for the planes to be used in the air attack.

5. The Mission has no information to confirm the allegations made in the attachment to the Department of State Instruction cited in the referenced dispatch

concerning the/

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SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28A

200-7-38-E91

SECRET

concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. [illegible], and Pedro [illegible] are well-known leaders of the [illegible] (Ortodox Youth) and as such have participated in overt opposition activities against the Batista government, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general elections. There is no record of Bernardo [illegible] Goudin in the [illegible] files.

Wallace A. Growery

Distribution:
3 - Wash
1 - File

[illegible]:SAL:cbd
20 January 1954

SECRET

200-7-38-1391

14-00000

SECRET

Cuba		-16609
Evaluation of Report of Revolutionary Preparations in Central America Against Cuban Government		16 Feb. 1954
		1
21 January 1954		-A-5692
Cuba, Habana		

1. No additional information concerning alleged plans of the Caribbean Legion to attack the BATISTA government have been received in Habana, Cuba. Reports received there in the past concerning the Caribbean Legion's attempts to enlist BATISTA's support for legion revolutionary activities have been given a low evaluation. To date the Habana Mission has received no information which would warrant changing such an evaluation.

2. Indications in Cuba are that the BATISTA regime is too preoccupied with a possible revolt attempt originating within the country to permit planning for any offensive action against any other country in the Caribbean area. Recent friendly overtures by BATISTA, in the form of decorations bestowed on Hector TRUJILLO of the Dominican Republic and PEREZ Jimenez of Venezuela, also serve to indicate that the present Cuban Government is not contemplating any action against those countries.

3. As to a possible attack on the BATISTA regime from outside Cuba, the Cuban armed forces and security agencies have long been alerted for a possible air attack on key installations in Habana as well as multiple assaults from the sea. Mexico, Costa Rica, and Guatemala have been mentioned as possible take-off points for planes to be used in the air attack.

201-7-28-1271

4. There has been no information received which would confirm the allegations concerning the concentration of arms in the hands of Cuban youth leaders. Jose IGLESIAS, Max LESNICK, and Pedro GUZMAN are well-known leaders of the Juventud Ortodoxo (Orthodox Youth) and as such have participated in overt opposition activities against the BATISTA government, demanding the restoration of the Constitution of 1940 and the holding of general elections.

FEB 19

Distribution: OCI

DSO:LO:KC:eh
HKH-A-634
12 Feb. 54

RI — WH
RC — WH/MID/Cuba
RQM/RQ

SECRET

8

VIA: [illegible]

DISPATCH NO. HPLA-273

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

TO : Chief, WH

DATE: 21 January 1954

FROM : Acting Chief of Station, Lima, Peru

SUBJECT: GENERAL-
SPECIFIC- Douglas Hedden ALLEN

Action required by Headquarters: For information and such action as is deemed necessary.

1. Douglas Hedden ALLEN is President of the Astoria Importing & Manufacturing Company, Inc. in Iquitos, Peru, and a director of the Cerro de Pasco Corporation. He is personally acquainted with Ambassador Harold H. TITTMANN.

2. On 18 September 1953, Subject called at this Station to see Winthrop T. HEGMAN, who was out of Lima at that time. He talked with Jane C. BURREAT and at her suggestion that he talk with the Chief of the Political Section stated that he wanted to talk only with HEGMAN, that he had confidential information on Rafael PAVLETICH Trujillo, Prefect of Iquitos (and brother of former Communist functionary Esteban PAVLETICH Trujillo) and some Communist literature which had come into his possession. Subject returned to the United States on 2 October 1953 without trying to contact HEGMAN again.

3. Former agent DUFTERDAR, who has made a nuisance of himself by calling sporadically at this Station, told HEGMAN on 1 October 1953 that he was planning to apply for an immigration visa to the United States and that Subject had tried to contact HEGMAN on DUFTERDAR's behalf in connection with the anticipated application. DUFTERDAR further claimed that Subject has a close friend who is a senior official of ODENVY from whom he had gotten DUFTERDAR's name, and that Subject had shown DUFTERDAR a picture of a Peruvian Communist which DUFTERDAR remembered having submitted to this Station five or six years ago. It seems quite likely that DUFTERDAR gave Subject HEGMAN's name.

4. In connection with another matter (LIMA-0340), HEGMAN contacted the subject of HPIW-949, who, in the course of conversation, told of having received a letter (encl. 1.) through

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FORM NO. 51-28
MAR 1949

RI COPY
58-6-4 200

p.3

FILE IN 201-209258

SECRET

his New York office from Subject. This letter forwarded a report (believed to be encl. 2.) to Ernesto NICOLINI. Subject of HPIW-929 also told of having cocktails on several occasions in New York City several months ago with Subject and Ambassador TITTMANN. During one of these get-togethers Subject stated that a report (believed to be encl. 2) had been made available to KUBARK.

5. On 18 January 1954 DUFTERDAR volunteered a copy of enclosure 2 with the explanation that NICOLINI had sent it by him especially for HEGMAN but that NICOLINI wanted it back. When questioned as to the source of the document DUFTERDAR said that he did not know the identity of the source but that it had come from an English aviator. The document provided by DUFTERDAR has not been shown to Subject of HPIW-929.

6. HPIA-38 and references, and LIMA-0240 suggest that Augusto ROMERO Lovo, Minister of Government and Police; Mariano TUR Aljovén, a confidential investigator on President ODRIA's staff; Ernesto NICOLINI, a prominent and wealthy Peruvian businessman; DUFTERDAR, employee of Ernesto NICOLINI; and Luis CUEIROLO Nicolini, nephew and employee of Ernesto NICOLINI, are associated in some sort of intelligence work, which is separate from the intelligence activities of Alejandro ESPARZA Zanartu, Director of Government and Municipalities, who is immediately inferior to ROMERO Lovo in the Ministry of Government. On the basis of the foregoing data and references, it appears that Subject is involved with intelligence operatives of the Peruvian Government on one hand, and is in contact with KUBARK and other U.S. Government officials on the other hand.

7. It is noted that enclosures 1 and 2 both have the initials "MOD", presumably the initials of Subject's secretary.

Winthrop T. Hegman
Winthrop T. Hegman

Enclosures:
1. Ltr dtd 25 Nov 53, in trip
2. Rpt copied 18 Nov 53, in trip

21 January 1954

Distribution:
3 - Hqs, w/encls as noted
2 - Files, w/encls (2 copies)

2 encl. 1/1

SECRET

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Early in April of 1952, about a month after the Coup de Etat of General Fulgencio Batista, the deposed president, Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras entrusted to his ex-minister of Education and State, Dr. Aureliano Sanchez Arango the responsibility of organizing a vast subversive movement, created to depose in turn Batista, and return to power the Cuban Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario Cubano) if this were at all possible. The first steps taken by Dr. Sanchez Arango were to give a political form to the movement, and to create favorable conditions for an uprising (putsch) at the precisely opportune moment, to be called "the zero hour." Immediately after Batista took over, the PRC found itself destitute of any kind of influence, since all former officials were dismissed by Batista. Hence Dr. Sanchez Arango began to reconstruct the PRC, placing in the positions of command some of the most sincere members of the party, most of whom had formerly been in secondary status in party affairs, and in Government affairs.

While Dr. Antonio de Varona was again made President, men such as Dr. Arecelio Acui, Dr. Armando Hernandez and a few others, became the most prominent figures of the Party. Immediately, the PRC began a campaign of passive legal opposition to the administration of the Batista Government, whose every step received the condemnation and adverse criticism of the Propaganda Committee of the Party. In addition, three times a week in the newspaper, Free Press (Prensa Libre), articles by Dr. Arecelio Acui and Dr. Rene Vallo pictured the present Government as a "do nothing" one, with policies, or lack of policies, contrary to the public interest. At the same time the articles were designed to restore to the Party the faith which formerly it had enjoyed from the Cuban masses.

In the meantime, Dr. Sanchez Arango initiated the opposition by force in the Central American countries. Almost immediately he found out that the reconstructed PRC was gaining no ground with the people and that he would have to create a new political formula to draw to the side of the opposition of insurrection, the general populace, by now disgusted not only with the Batista Government, but with the PRC as well. It was proposed that Dr. Roberto Agramonte, head of the Peoples Party (Partido del Pueblo Cubano), have an interview with Dr. Prio in Miami, but the former declined on the ground that his party wanted to remain neutral in the whole affair. However, Emilio M. Ochoa opposed openly the ideas of his chief (Dr. Agramonte) advocating an alliance of the two parties to make the opposition more effective. To this end, he went to Guatemala to see Dr. Sanchez Arango. While there, conferences were held in the home of Dr. Raul Osegueda, then Ambassador of Guatemala in Cuba, and now Foreign Minister of the Government of Colonel Arbenz. There warlike aspects of the movement were discussed, also the merging of the two parties. On the return of Sr. Ochoa to Cuba, eventually the amalgamation was effected with equal administration on the part of both of the parties. This end was hastened by a surreptitious visit of Dr. Arango (Sanchez) to his native soil (he was then a political refugee in Guatemala).

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From the moment Batista took over the power in Cuba, Guatemala placed itself unconditionally on the side of Dr. Prio and served as a base for the military preparation of the conspiracy. Immediately the Caribbean League (legion) at the time reduced to impotency, began to function again, to take a preponderant

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Att. 2 to HPLA-275 SECRET

58-6-4 200

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part in Latin American relations. In the latter part of 1952, the military plan was drawn up by Sanchez Arango with the aid of Foreign Minister Raul Osegueda and often in the conferences the presidential candidate (Costa Rica) Jose Figueres took an active part, promising the support of Costa Rica should he be elected president. Dr. Juan Jose Arevalo participated as well, to the extent of using his influence with the Guatemalan Army officials that they might join the movement later. On the Caribbean coast of Guatemala is a place called Livingston. To the West, there is a road which leads to a little native village (indigera) name for the moment forgotten by this agent. To the south-west of this place, there is a very bad road which ends in a little valley at the end of which there is a series of low hills. Back of these hills is situated a camp of the Caribbean Legion. Here is established the General Headquarters of Aureliano Sanchez Arango. There exists here a force of 4,000 men regularly trained, quartered and fed. War practice is held daily under the direction of General Abelardo Cuadra, veteran of the Spanish Civil War and one of the organizers of the movement of Cayo Confitres.

The force situated here is divided into two battalions, one named Battalion #4, PABLO DE LA TORRIENTE BRAU; the other Battalion #5, IGNACIO AGRAMONTE. The force is divided into small groups and taught to use machine guns (tripod type), also hand type Garand Rifles, automatic repeating rifles M-1. Nearly all the officers are veterans of the Spanish Civil War. In addition to the military practice, the officers get together once a week for conferences over historical and political matters as expounded by Juan Jose Arevalo, Romulo Betancourt, Aureliano Sanchez Arango, etc.

Near Livingston there is a little gulf on which is situated Puerto Barrios. South of this port, there is a tiny port not marked on the map, named Montegua. In this place with landing craft, practice is held with the idea of disembarking in Cuba. From Montegua, several shipments of arms have been made to Cuba. The other large concentration of men and arms is in Costa Rica.

Northwest of Puerto Limon on the Caribbean coast of Costa Rica, there is a place known as La Virgen. Back of this reached by a small country road, back of some low hills, is found the camp. Here are 2,000 men or more divided into three battalions, #1 Augusto Cesar Sandino, #2 Morazan, #3 Antonio Maceo. A little north of this camp, there is a kind of landing field which contains four (English) Lancaster Bombers, acquired from Canada by Ingeniero Carlos Hevia in Canada. The men in this camp carry English Repeating rifles, but they also have Thompson machine guns and Mendoza machine guns with plenty of ammunition. The men in Guatemala also have this additional arm.

The plan is that on landing in Cuba of the "patriots" these arms will be given to all the civilians who are sympathetic with the cause. Cubans generally are more familiar with this type of arm than the English repeating rifle, whose use is not easy to learn in a few minutes. The crews of the planes are English. The leader of the outfit is a Canadian named Chrisholm, who was a Captain RAF during the war, flying Lancaster Bombers. He is a personal friend of Carlos Rica Menegro. This camp did not amount to much when Otilio Ulate was President of Costa Rica, but the minute Figueres came to power, the arms and men began to

CONT

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flow in, in quantity, from Guatemala, which has been the great center for the accumulation of arms. From a place in British Honduras named Middlesex, many rifles were secured with the connivance of British officers stationed there, then passed across the border.

The plan of invasion is as follows: When the zero hour comes, planes from Costa Rica and Guatemala will arrive at Habana prepared to drop bombs over the most important military posts in Cuba. As stated before, the crews of these planes are English "mercenaries" who, for money have agreed to take part in this adventure, regardless of their politics. Coincidentally, the men from the camps in Central America will be landed in various parts of the Island. At the same time there will appear in the streets members of both parties, well-armed, to battle the local police, capture them, take over the civilian authority. While all this fighting is going on, leaders of the political parties under the direction of Eufemio Fernandez and Jesus Gonzalez Cartas will capture the personages most prominent of the actual administration, who, once the revolution is successful, will be put in jail under the charge of murder. With this action, it is expected that most of the citizens will come over to the side of the conspirators. Judging from things heard by this agent in an interview held in a Mexico Hotel between Juan Jose Arevalo and Ex-Colonel [illegible] Elona, the battle is set to take place before the general sale of the next sugar crop, about January of next year. While not within the province of this agent, he has learned that General Peron is favorable to the conspiracy, sending arms of Argentine manufacture to the Central American camps.

On various occasions, cargoes of arms of different makes and kinds have been introduced into the Island, a procedure now made very difficult because of the vigilance of the Cuban airforce, who constantly patrol the seas between Cuba and Central America. This agent knows about the following concentrations: in the hands of "Cuban orthodox youth," headed by Jose Iglesias, [illegible] Lesnick and Bernardo Blanco Goudin, there are more than 600 machine guns [illegible], 10,000 grenades (hand type) all of Mexican manufacture. The arms are hidden in the "finca" of the son of Jose Manuel Cortina, in Pino del Rio. In the hands of Pedro [illegible], head of the youth movement in Marianao, are about 100 machine guns, 50 grenades and 10 or 12 rifles M-1. The arms are hidden in a house situated near the "Central Toledo" property of the secretary general of the workers of that central.

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IOD 11/18/53

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CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

30-1
10-29
10-25

From: Habana, Cuba	Report No: TCH-1520 Local File No:
No. of Pages: three	No. of Enclosures: one
Report Made By: [illegible]	Approved By: Walter C. Collins
Distribution: By copy to: 3-Wash, 3-Files, 1-Emb	[illegible] AUG 21 1951 [illegible] None
Source Cryptonym: AMBIVALENT	References: TCH-1036, TCH-1448, TCH-1483

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

COMMENTS

The fact that the Communist Party of Cuba would take the measures described in the attached report is not considered surprising. As can be seen from a study of Embassy dispatches and from our past reports on this subject, the PSP is finding itself in an increasingly worse position, politically, financially, and psychologically. The greatest strength of the PSP comes from ignorant laborers who are, by US standards, at least, exploited. ~~[illegible]~~ It is only logical, therefore, that communist strength remains, at present, in the field where Marxist ideology has always been used to the best advantage; that of the ignorant workers. It is probably that the PSP, as a political party, will no longer carry the weight and respect it has in the past, at least until economic conditions in Cuba grow much worse, or until the present East-West tension diminishes considerably. Until recently, two possible solutions to the PSP's present predicament lay in its uniting with the Ortodoxo Party or with the PAU. Concerning the Ortodoxo Party, it is known that the leftist groups within that party (Vicentina ANTUNA, PARDO LLADA, [illegible], and others) are militating for a pact with the communists (See copy of memorandum from E. T. CRAIN to the Ambassador, dated January 28, 1952, copy of which is attached), but, so far, have been checked by the anti-communist elements within the Ortodoxo Party. Until recently, conservative anti-BATISTA elements in Cuba stated with conviction that BATISTA would join with the communists in a selfish attempt to gain the Presidency. However, BATISTA, in two articles appearing in [illegible], December 2 and 13, 1951, closed the door on rumors of this kind by stating the only way the PSP and the PAU could unite would be if the PSP would publicly state that, in case of an international conflict, the PSP would side with the United Nations and against Russia. An interesting sequel to this statement, and possibly connected with it, was a leaflet distributed in the streets of Habana in early January entitled, "To the Workers of the PAU and to the People of Cuba", signed by Cbdulio FERNANDEZ VELIZ (Mayari), leader of the Bloque Obrero del PAU, which is know for its leftist and pro-communist sympathies. In the leaflet, FERNANDEZ claimed that BATISTA had tried to destroy him and expell him from the Bloque Obrero, purportedly, because FERNANDEZ had tried to defend "the interest of the working classes and of the Bloque Obrero within the PAU, a real and decided opposition line to the government, and is determined that a united oppositionist front be formed to defend

Classification [illegible]

INDEX

97

20-1
10-2?

From: Habana, Cuba | Report No: TU-1510 | Local File No: 10-25

No. of Pages: | No. of Enclosures:

Report Made By: | Approved By:

Distribution:
By copy to: | Orally to:—

Source Cryptonym: | References:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

- 2 -

the government in the next elections". The pamphlet went on to say that "the action of BATISTA is a direct aid to the very government we are fighting, a government which uses the fascist system to destroy the leaders of the workers by putting gangsters and thieves at the head of the syndicates, attacking the union halls and serving the ends of the exploiting magnates and oppressing and pursuing the true workers".

It is felt that the value of the attached information is primarily to point out a possible new force in the Cuban political scene, composed of labor groups, within the PAU and the Ortodoxo Party, who are dissatisfied with their own national party leadership and who can and probably will join with similar groups in the PSP in an attempt to get power for themselves.

Classification

(3)

FORM NO. 51-59
FEB 1949

14-00000

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

Subject: Recent Communist Advances Within the Anti-Government Labor Movement	Report No: TKL-1510
	Date of Information: February 13, 1952
Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba	Date Acquired: February 13, 1952
Evaluation: C-3	Date of Report: February 20, 1952
Source: Controlled American	

1. The two main centers of communist penetration and sympathy in the Cuban syndical movement are found in the Bloque Obrero del Partido Accion Unitaria and in the Comision Obrera Ortodoxa of the Partido del Pueblo Cubano (Ortodoxo). These groups have shown dislike for anti-communist labor leaders who have tried to join them despite the fact that these labor leaders are well-known for their honesty, ability and good intentions in furthering the labor movement in Cuba. In the past few months, and more particularly within the past few weeks, the collaboration between these groups and the Partido Socialista Popular syndical elements has become so close that it has alarmed the anti-communist Confederacion de Trabajadores de Cuba.

COMMENT: As has been previously reported, the present political, as well as financial condition of the Cuban Communist Party is extremely serious. It would appear that the stigma of a pact with the communists is sure political death for other political parties in the coming elections of June 1952. This has forced the PSP into an isolated position from which there does not appear to be any escape through aligning itself with another political party.

2. The communists have been and are now carrying on a campaign in these syndicates to penetrate and undermine the anti-government labor factions in an effort to gain control of these groups at a later date. This campaign was waged in three stages.

a. The first stage was the communists' penetration of the anti-communist syndicates, paying up their union dues and using their voice and vote in the union meetings to propose and elect their candidates for committee positions.

b. The second stage was to sow seeds of doubt among the members of these groups in joining with any of the anti-communist labor federations or with the government CTC by accusing the CTC leaders of having sold themselves out to the employers and to the government which are depicted as the enemies of the laboring mass. The communists have always tried to exploit the anti-government feeling in these labor groups - particularly within the Bloque Obrero del PAU - in an effort to destroy the anti-communist labor leaders in the various syndicates.

Classification

CONFIDENTIAL
SECURITY INFORMATION

FORM NO. 51-60
FEB 1948

SECRET

Report No: TKH-1510
Date February 20, 1952

c. The third stage, which seems to be going on now, is the ever increasing number of rapprochments between the Ortodoxo and PAU labor leaders and the communists. This is the result of a and b (above), and is perhaps hastened by the strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the PRIO regime combined with their desire to vote this regime out of power in the forthcoming elections.

3. As an example of the success of this campaign, source supplies the following. In the Sindicato Provincial de Obreros de la Goma de La Habana, elections for a new executive committee were held January 17, 1952. The anti-communist syndicate led by Romulo LIMA won by more than 100 votes receiving 352 votes in all. However, the Ortodoxo candidates within the syndicate, supported by the communists and members of the Bloque Obrero del PAU, obtained 247 votes. In the Sindicato Textilero de San Antonio de los Baños, elections were also held recently. Again, the Ortodoxos, communists, and members of the PAU united against the anti-communist candidates. In this case, the anti-communist candidates won by only 16 votes, the anti-communists obtaining 141 and the opposition obtaining 125 votes.

4. In the Sindicato de Obreros y Empleados de Crusellas, S. A., the leadership is held by the Ortodoxos, Emilio-LLENIN and Tomas-[illegible]. Up until recently, these leaders were in sympathy with the anti-communist CTC. However, they have recently permitted the entry of communists into their syndicate without requiring them to pay up their back dues. These leaders have also become friendly with the communist leader, Angel-TORRES, who is a member of the PSP Executive Committee of the Cerro district, and two other communists, one an (fnu)-VEGA and another who goes by the name "Traga-niquel".

COMMENT: We have no traces on Angel TORRES. His name does not appear as a delegate to the Habana PSP Municipal Assembly from the Cerro district.

These communists and the two Ortodoxo leaders of the Crusellas Sindicato are often seen together in the Club Camado which is opposite the Crusellas plant. At the present time, there is a good deal of labor unrest in this plant because the owners are attempting to reduce the labor force. Some of the workers are proposing that the syndicate join with the government CTC so that the latter body will take action and prevent them from losing their jobs. In answer to this, the Ortodoxo leaders in the plant are saying that the Crusellas workers will have to solve this problem by themselves as the government CTC is only the "tool of the employers and of PRIO who has sold out to the big industrialists". The workers are tired, demoralized and discouraged and are saying, "And was this the reason the communists were expelled from the CTC? It was a thousand times better under Lazaro PENA!" A desire to join any group which might help them in their present plight - including the communists - is now becoming stronger.

97

Report No: TCH-1510.
Date: February 20, 1952

SOURCE COMMENT: The owners of the Crusellas plant are in the process of reducing the labor force by 50-60% and hope to maintain the same production rate as before. The dismissed workers will be transferred to a new plant in the process of construction where the detergent, "FAB", is to be manufactured. The workers are discouraged because they claim that the work performed in the Crusellas plant requires all of the present labor force and the company should hire additional men to work in the FAB plant. The attempt of the Crusellas owners to reduce the labor force in this manner is against standing labor laws of the country, but the Crusellas syndicate led by the Ortodoxo labor leaders who are being advised by their communist friends, is taking advantage of the present situation in furthering their own interests.

...AL
...ATION

Attachment to [illegible]

CONFIDENTIAL
~~SECURITY~~ INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM

January 28, 1952

To: The Ambassador

From: E. T. Crain

Subject: Dr. Portell Vila warns Embassy that Ortodoxo left-wingers are trying to bring Communists into the party.

Dr. Portell Vila called today at the Embassy and during the course of the conversation spoke of his grave preoccupation regarding the efforts of Ortodoxo left-wingers to bring Communists into the party.

He stated that Pardo Llada, Eduardo Corona, Vicentina Antuña, Max Lesnik and others were trying to get Communists into the Ortodoxo party. He said that, specifically, they were trying to get the notorious Communist, Salvador García Agüero, not only into the Ortodoxo party but to run as an Ortodoxo candidate for senator. He said that a group of Ortodoxos approached him on the matter to learn his views and he told them he would resist such a move with all his strength.

Portell Vila said he considered the matter so urgent that he at once wrote an article entitled "[illegible]" which he was going to try to get into El Mundo of January 29 instead of Wednesday the 30th which is the day of the week when his column usually appears. He said this would be an extension of his article published January 20 in El Mundo.

I told Portell Vila that while the Embassy maintained a strict neutral attitude in the matter of Cuban politics, it would have a very deep interest in anything pertaining to the Communists whom we considered an enemy common to all free countries and free national political parties. I congratulated him on his efforts to keep Communists out of his own Ortodoxo party and wished him every success in this undertaking. I said I assumed that if the party announced notorious Communists as Ortodoxo candidates for office that the party would presumably lose a lot of support from persons who did not wish to be associated with Communists. I added that I hoped my assumption was not mere wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking. He stated that it was definitely not wishful thinking and that is exactly what would happen. He said that he would nevertheless oppose the efforts of Pardo Llada and company with all the strength at his command, regardless of whether an association with Communists won or lost votes for the Ortodoxo party.

Dr. Portell Vila indicated that he would try to keep me informed of developments within the Ortodoxo party in so far as they related to the Communists. I thanked him, reiterating that my sole interest in the matter was the common threat of Communism to all free nations and particularly Communist success or failure in infiltrating into democratic political parties.

ETCrain: op

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14-00000

22 JAN 51

6P

CONFIDENTIAL

From: Habana, Cuba. Report No: TKH-1365 Local File No: 30-248.

No. of Pages: -5- No. of Enclosures: None.

Report Made By: Jay S. Gatsby/ajm Approved By: George M. Somerville

Distribution:
By copy to: Wash 3
File 1
No other distribution.
Orally to:

Source Cryptonym: Amlikar. References: ID-977; TKH-1266.

DOCUMENT MICROFILM SERVICE

MICROFILMED:

Source, Operational Data, and Comments:

COMMENTS

Our TKH-1266 tried to answer as fully as possible ID-979 but it was realized at that time that more complete information on the Juventud Socialista would be appreciated by Headquarters. Amlikar, therefore, was requested to supply us with information which we felt Ambivalent had not supplied previously. The attached report confirms partial information previously supplied by Ambivalent and supplies additional information of interest.

INDEXED

Classification

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CONFIDENTIAL

CHANGED FROM RESTR

FORM NO. FEB 1949 51-59

19-4-5-

FILE IN 201-209258 *

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Further Information on the Juventud Socialista.

Report No. TKH-1365.

Date of Information: 2 Jan 51.

Place Acquired: Habana, Cuba.

Date Acquired: 4 Jan 51.

Evaluation: F-3.

Date of Report: 22 Jan 51.

Source: Controlled American.

1. The PSP (Partido Socialista Popular, Cuban Communist Party) high command maintains continued interest to a very large degree in the Juventud Socialista organization. One of the principal tasks of the communist party is to maintain the direction of a strong communist youth movement which will respond only to the ideological foundation of the communist party. In the PSP the most insistent voice of this communist principle is that of BLAS ROCA who takes a personal interest in the direction of the Juventud Socialista and constantly watches over its activities through trusted lieutenants. Many of the present leaders of the PSP were formerly leaders of the Juventud Comunista, the former Juventud Socialista. Men of this type are Severo AGUIRRE, Aggeo SUAREZ, and Osvaldo SANCHEZ, prominent PSP member in Camaguey Province. On its own part, the Juventud Socialista maintains a close liaison with the National Executive Committee of the PSP through its leader, Flavio BRAVO, who attends the weekly meetings of the National Committee.

2. The caliber of the Juventud Socialista direction is high. Its leaders are militant communists and many members of the Juventud Socialista National and Provincial Committees have been political candidates for various government offices in past elections. Second to Flavio BRAVO in the leadership of the group is Luis MAS MARTIN; both of these men were political candidates in recent elections and have attended various conferences abroad. Other leaders of note are: Lionel SOTO, President of the School of Philosophy, Habana University; Bienvenido ABAD and his wife, Yolanda LOPEZ PEREZ; Federico, Rita, and Georgina VILAR, all children of the well-known communist leader César VILAR, who were educated in Russia; Julio MACHADO; Bienvenido SUAREZ, Raúl VALDES VIVO; Ramón CALCINES, Juventud Socialista member from Las Villas Province; Fidel DOMENECH of Oriente Province; and PAEZ (fnu) of the printing section of the Juventud Socialista. Other youth leaders not members of the Juventud Socialista but closely tied up with their activities are: Alfredo GUEVARA; Enrique OVARES; Aramis TABOADA, Max LESNICK of the Ortodoxo Party, and Humberto L. MACHADO, President of the Juventud of the PAU (Partido Acción Unitaria) and Director of the newspaper, Vanguardia Unitaria.

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HQ COPY

19-4-5-11

CONFIDENTIAL Report No: TCH-1365
Date 22 January 1951

3. The structure of the Juventud Socialista is like that of the PSP. It has committees in all the districts (barrios) of the City of Habana and in the larger cities of the interior. Up until now the Juventud Socialista has not had, according to source, clandestine leaders to take the place of the present overt leaders in case the party is outlawed, nor does it now have these clandestine leaders. However, source feels that there are many secondary and less well-known leaders within the Juventud Socialista who would be able to assume the direction of a clandestine communist youth organization if the PSP decided such an organization should be set up. Source supplies the following names as possible clandestine leaders of such an organization: Julio MACHADO, "responsable juvenil" (youth representative) of the CTC (Confederación de Trabajadores de Cuba)(Communist) a few years ago; Bienvenido SUAREZ, who is the "responsable juvenil" of the CTC (Communist) at present; Federico, Rita, and Georgina VILAR; Walterio CARBONELL, law school student, Habana University; and Hector CARBONELL, communist youth leader at the Ariguanabo textile plant, in Bauta, Habana Province.

4. The PRIO Administrative's anti-communist attitude over the past six months has not visibly affected unfavorably the unity of the Juventud Socialista, according to source. Source gives as a reason for this the fact that the ranks of the Juventud Socialista are composed of proven communist militant youths. Source claims he knows of only one case of defection from the Juventud Socialista ranks, that of a youth named Elio CAPESTANY, Juventud Socialista leader in the Escuela de Artes y Oficios, who has joined the Juventud del PAU.

Comment: As is well known, in other communist parties under similar circumstances and as we have previously reported, some communists have been instructed to infiltrate other political parties. It is difficult to understand how source can conclude positively that the CAPESTANY case was one of defection from the Juventud Socialista.

5. It is true, however, that the PSP has examined very carefully the ranks of the Juventud Socialista for signs of bourgeois weakness. The barrio committees of the PSP established similar committees of the Juventud Socialista with the purpose

14-00000

Report No: TCH-1365.
Date 22 January 1951.

in mind of gaining new members for the party as a whole. The methods by which they tried to attract new members for the Juventud Socialista were made up of sewing clubs for girls, English classes, parlor games, and, from time to time, dances. This method had good results as far as getting the youth to draw closer to the Juventud Socialista; however, racial feeling militated against the complete success of this method for many white girls found that they were expected to mix and dance with negroes, which was against their personal convictions. As a result of this racial prejudice, the majority of negro girls among the Juventud Socialista ranks is noticeable. The PSP has now managed to purify the ranks of the Juventud Socialista in preparation for a harder life ahead. The former sewing circles, parlor games, and dances have disappeared and in their place entertainment less conducive to stirring up racial prejudice, such as excursions into the country, etc., are taking place. Today, the Juventud Socialista ranks can more or less be counted upon to act in a united fashion for the good of the PSP and to follow the orders of their leaders.

6. Although there are no official figures on the membership of the Juventud Socialista, source uses as a yardstick the fact that on one occasion Flavio BRAVO stated that there were more than 15,000 socialist youths in the nation and that of these more than 10,000 were in the City of Habana. Source believes that there is probably an overlap between a member of the Juventud Socialista who is of voting age and also affiliates with the PSP during elections. Taking into account this duplication of membership, source believes that the 15,000 figure is correct.

7. The present activities of the Juventud Socialista are listed as follows:

A. The most important job of the Juventud Socialista is its support of the peace partisans' movement. This consists of street demonstrations, making signs for various parades, collecting signatures, etc.

B. The Juventud Socialista constantly tries to maintain good relations with other political youth organizations, such as the Juventud del PAU, of the Ortodoxos, and of the Auténticos libres. The Juventud Socialista also tries to influence

19-4-5-11

14-00000

-4-

CONFIDENTIAL Report No: TCH-A-1365.
Date : 22 January 1951.

and keep friends with the FEU (Federación Estudiantil Universitaria) of Habana University, the Masonic youth known as the AJEF, and various schools and universities throughout the island.

C. They carried out certain demonstrations or propaganda in support of the communist "Plan Cubano contra la Crisis" and the "Conferencia en Defensa de la Economía Nacional."

8. In a national committee meeting of the PSP in June 1950 the directors of the party recommended that the Juventud Socialista spend its energy on the following assignments:

A. To work through peasant associations - or organize such associations where they did not exist - in an effort to get such groups to support the partisans of peace movement.

B. Make similar efforts among the negroes, intelligentsia, factories, schools, etc.

C. To explain to these masses that the USSR is standing for peace along with the popular democracies and China and to demonstrate that the imperialist US stands for war.

D. Unite the peasants to the fight of the working-class movement against the PRIO Government and imperialism. The Juventud Socialista should understand that the most important task of all is to perpetuate and further the partisans of peace movement.

9. Recent activities of the Juventud Socialista have been concerned with objections to the UN's entering into the Korean problem and the printing and distribution of their new teen-age magazine, Cascabel. The Juventud Socialista has participated in the past and now participates in worker activities, distributing manifestoes, attending parades, etc. Sometimes they have fought with the Movimiento Juvenil de la CTC (Government) or with elements of the Acción Revolucionaria Guiteras (ARG) in certain parades or to protect their propaganda signs, etc.

10. Flavio BRAVO in his position as leader of the Juventud Socialista maintains constant contact with youth leaders of the Ortodoxos, PAU, Auténticos Libres, AJEF, various student leaders, and protestant religious youth groups. Apart from this, source

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL Report No: TKH-1365.
Date. 22 January 1951.

does not supply any indication that BRAVO carries on clandestine liaison with or penetration activities into other youth groups.

11. The Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is the same type of organization as the Juventud Socialista but with a different name. The only difference between these two is that the Juventud Socialista is a well-organized unit with a definite membership, whereas the Comisión Juvenil is under the direction of the CTC (Communist) and its membership is mainly made up of Juventud Socialista members with non-communist youths forming the balance. The head of the Comisión Juvenil of the CTC (Communist) is Bienvenido SUAREZ, negro, with his deputies, Hector CARBONELL and Julio MACHADO, also negroes. The official statements and acts of these men are guided and directed by Carlos FERNANDEZ R., one of the communist leaders of the CTC. The activities of the Comisión Juvenil are limited mainly to parades and demonstrations of the CTC itself and they do not have an organized existence in the same manner as the Juventud Socialista. Membership of the Comisión Juvenil is on a much more-reduced scale than that of the Juventud Socialista.

CONFIDENTIAL

19-4-51

STATE DEPT DOCUMENT

DATE: 22 JUNE 1949

CLASSIFICATION: RESTRICTED

SUBJECT: PROPOSED CUBAN NATIONAL CONGRESS FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

STATE FILE NO: NO. 486, AMERICAN EMBASSY, HAVANA, CUBA

14-00000

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY
SECRET
(When Filled In)

PERSONALITY (201) FILE REQUEST

TO: RI/ANALYSIS SECTION
DATE:
ACTION: OPEN / AMEND / CLOSE
FROM:
ROOM NO.:
TELEPHONE:

INSTRUCTIONS: Form must be typed or printed in block letters.

SECTION I: List 201 number, name and identifying data in the spaces provided. All known aliases and variants (including maiden name, if applicable) must be listed. If the identifying data varies with the alias used, a separate form must be used. Write UNKNOWN for items you are unable to complete.

SECTION II: List cryptonym or pseudonym, if assigned. If true name is sensitive, obtain 201 number from 201 Control Desk and complete Section I and Section III. On a separate form, enter the 201 number and complete Section II and Section III. Submit each form separately.

SECTION III: To be completed in all cases.

SECTION I

SENSITIVE / NONSENSITIVE

201 NO: 209258

SOURCE DOCUMENT:

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Title): LESNICK-MENENDEZ, MAX EDGARDO

SEX 3. M / F

NAME VARIANT

TYPE NAME 2.	(Last)	(First)	(Middle)	(Title)

RECORD COPY

PHOTO 4. YES / NO
BIRTH DATE 5. D / M / Y
COUNTRY OF BIRTH 6.
CITY OR TOWN OF BIRTH 7.
OTHER IDENTIFICATION 8. 1 CMP 2 3

OCCUPATION/POSITION
OCC. POS. CODE 9.

SECTION II

CRYPTONYM
PSEUDONYM

SECTION III

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 10. CUBA
ACTION DESK 11. WH/SA4
SECOND COUNTRY INTEREST 12
THIRD COUNTRY INTEREST 12a.

COMMENTS: Is Cuban Communist / [illegible]

PUNCHED

201- 209258

PERMANENT CHARGE: YES / NO
RESTRICTED FILE: YES / NO
SIGNATURE

Form No. 831 1 Oct. 56 Use previous editions. (38)

SECRET
CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 31 DECEMBER 1973

CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: MAX LESNICK, AKA MAX EDGARDO LESNICK-MENENDEZ

FBI FILE NO: 105-3492 (MIAMI)

S E C R E T

DO DOCUMENT EXTRACT

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE SUBJECT OF THIS 201 DOSSIER HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ANOTHER OFFICIAL DO FILE. PERSONS PERFORMING NAME TRACES ARE CAUTIONED THAT THE DOCUMENT FROM WHICH THIS EXTRACT WAS PREPARED CONTAINS ADDITIONAL INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE SUBJECT AND SHOULD BE REQUESTED FROM IP/FILES.

LESNCK, MAX
201-0209258
SEX M

201-0733547
LX-03890
12 DEC 73

AMFREE-1 (classified as good source with retentive memory, was in Cuba from 59-64 (free) and in prison from 64-mid-73, charged with illegally attempting to leave the country - got 9 yrs. He 54 yrs old, Am. cit., turned over to FBI Nov 73.

COMMENTS OF SUBJ 201-0733547 FROM REVIEW OF 3 VOLUMES MUG BOOK AUG 73

Src said LESNICK was an officer with Fidel and as of 2 Aug 73 was in Miami working for magazine Replica - src described Lesnick as "red as a beet". When he returned Miami from Cuba, he contacted by Lesnick who wanted to write an article for magazine - src later got anonymous phone call telling him Lesnick dangerous and not to go to interview - he didn't.

dan

DATE 10 JAN 74 09050053

S E C R E T E2 IMPDET CL BY 054979

201-209258

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 27 SEPTEMBER 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO (DR)
FBI FILE NO: 105-20202 (MIAMI)

DATE: 8 NOVEMBER 1973
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: DIRECTORIO REVOLUCIONARIO (DR)
FBI FILE NO: 103-20202 (MIAMI)

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 26 JUNE 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA
FBI FILE NO: 105-2856 (MIAMI)

DATE: 27 APRIL 1973
CLASSIFICATION: CONFIDENTIAL
SUBJECT: ORLANDO BOSCH AVILA
FBI FILE NO: 105-2856 (MIAMI)

FBI DOCUMENTS

DATE: 25 SEPTEMBER 1969
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: ROLANDO ARCADIO MASFERRER ROJAS
FBI FILE NO: 2-156 (MIAMI)

DATE: 15 OCTOBER 1968
CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN
SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, AKA, COMMITTEE OF CUBANS FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE UNITY OF THE EXILE
FBI FILE NO: 105-16515 (MIAMI)

14-00000

Form G-135a
Agency Name Check
(Rev. 10-1-65)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

Office: ADDI (INM) Miami, Florida 33130
File No: A12 542 416
Date: OCT 1, 1968

DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
2430 E Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C. 20505

Attention: DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PLANS

Please furnish any derogatory information that may be contained in your files concerning the following person. X

FBI Ident. Number None

(LAST NAME) (FIRST NAME) (MIDDLE NAME)	DATE OF BIRTH	PRESENT NATIONALITY
LESNICK - MENENDEZ, Max Edgardo	September 8, 1930	CUBA
OTHER NAMES USED (Maiden name, names by former marriages, former names changed legally or otherwise, aliases, nicknames, etc. Specify which, and show dates used): "POLACO"; "MAXIM"; "CESAR"	PLACE OF BIRTH: San Antonio de las Vueltas, Las Villas, CUBA; [X] MALE [ ] FEMALE; HEIGHT; WEIGHT; COLOR EYES; COLOR HAIR	MARITAL STATUS: [ ] SINGLE [ ] WIDOWED [X] MARRIED [ ] DIVORCED; IDENTIFYING MARKS

IF MARRIED, WIDOWED, OR DIVORCED, GIVE FULL NAME AND DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH OF SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE. INCLUDE WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME. GIVE DATES AND PLACES OF ALL MARRIAGES OR DIVORCES.
Miriam Alvarez-Digat; dpob March 26, 1932 Havana, Cuba; married December 29, 1955 Havana, Cuba; same address.

PARENTS' NAMES (Last name) (First name) DATE AND PLACE OF BIRTH (If known) ADDRESS
Father: Lesnick, Samuel; 7-23-03 Polonia; res. Santo Domingo, Dom. Rep.
Mother: Menendez, Maria Teresa; 2-23-10 Las Villas, Cuba; res. Miami, Florida

ORGANIZATIONS (Include any societies, clubs, etc., with which now or previously affiliated): Federation Estudiantil Univ., Havana, Cuba, 1948-55; Ortodoxo Party; Director, Juventud Ortodoxo 1951, 1947-60; Segundo Frente de la Sierra del Escambray, Natl. Secy 1959-60, 1959-60.

RESIDENCE LAST (5) (7) YEARS (Street & No., RFD, etc.) (City, state and country)	FROM	TO
2122 SW 22nd Terrace, Miami, Florida	Feb 1967	Present
1236 SW 22nd Ave., Miami, Florida	Dec 1961	Feb 1967
960 SW 10th Court, Miami, Fla.	Sep 1961	Dec 1961
16th Ave., 2-3 Sts. Miami, Fla.	July 1961	Sep 1961
1332 NW 2nd Street, Miami, Fla.	Jun 1961	July 1961
Banos 205, Vedado, Havana, Cuba		Jan 1961

RCA
RHC 10-3-68

EMPLOYMENT LAST (5) (7) YEARS (Employer's name) (Number, street, city, state)	FROM	TO
Unemployed, Miami, Florida		Present
Self employed, WMIE Radio Station, NewsComentator, Miami	Feb 1965	Apr 1967
Cadena Oriental de Radio, and Radio Periodico El Nacional, Diario Nacional, Havana, Cuba	Feb 1959	Sep 1960

LAST ADMISSION TO U.S. (Date, port and status): 01-26-61 KEY; 212(d)(5) X

PRIOR ENTRIES AND DEPARTURES (Dates and ports or if numerous, list years when previously in U.S.):

U.S. PASSPORT NO. (If known): SOCIAL SECURITY #: 261-72-9903

REASON FOR REQUEST: [ ] DEPORTATION [X] ADM. TO U.S. [ ] BENEF. PB'S [ ] NATURALIZATION [ ] ADJ. OF STATUS [ ] SPONSOR PB'S [ ] APPLICANT FOR CONDITIONAL ENTRY FOR RELIEF OF
Perm. Res; Investigation

ARMED FORCES SERIAL # AND BRANCH OF SERVICE

(Reports, 105-11510 Mia 10-5-66; 8-24-64; 9-21-61 Mia 105-3492; 105-64869; 105-2124; 64869 SanAntonio 3-30-61.)

RETURN TO: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 119 D St., N.E., Washington, D. C. 20536
Assistant Commissioner Investigations

FOR AGENCY REPLY

NAI to CSCI-3/764,464 dated 27 March 1961
subject: LESNIK Menendez, Max.

3 OCT 1968

SC/I 18 Nov 68

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY (3)

14-00000

FORM 325 (?)-67

BIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Immigration and Naturalization Service

FORM APPROVED
BUDGET BUREAU NO. 43-R436

(FAMILY NAME)	(FIRST NAME)	(MIDDLE NAME)	MALE / FEMALE	BIRTHDATE (MO-DAY-YR)	NATIONALITY	ALIEN REGISTRATION NO. (IF ANY)
LESNICK	MAX	EDGARDO		09/08/30	CUBAN	

ALL OTHER NAMES USED	CITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH	SOCIAL SECURITY NO. (IF ANY)
	VUELTAS, LAS VILLAS	

	FAMILY NAME	FIRST NAME	DATE, CITY AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH (IF KNOWN)	CITY AND COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
FATHER	LESNICK		23	
MOTHER (MAIDEN NAME)				

SPOUSE (IF NONE, SO STATE) FAMILY NAME (FOR WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)	FIRST NAME	BIRTHDATE	CITY & COUNTRY OF BIRTH	DATE OF MARRIAGE	PLACE OF MARRIAGE

FORMER SPOUSES (IF NONE, SO STATE)

FAMILY NAME (FOR WIFE, GIVE MAIDEN NAME)	FIRST NAME	BIRTHDATE	DATE & PLACE OF MARRIAGE	DATE AND PLACE OF TERMINATION OF MARRIAGE

APPLICANT'S RESIDENCE LAST FIVE YEARS. LIST PRESENT ADDRESS FIRST.

STREET AND NUMBER	CITY	PROVINCE OR STATE	COUNTRY	FROM MONTH	YEAR	TO MONTH	YEAR
						PRESENT TIME	
		NAT TO CSC	3/764.464				
			27 MAR. 61				
LESNICK-MENENDEZ, MAX EDGARDO			Sub. As Above				

APPLICANT'S EMPLOYMENT LAST FIVE YEARS (IF NONE, SO STATE) LIST PRESENT EMPLOYMENT FIRST.

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	OCCUPATION	FROM MONTH	YEAR	TO MONTH	YEAR
16 AUG. 67				PRESENT TIME	
N/A					
201-209255					

LAST FOREIGN RESIDENCE OF MORE THAN ONE YEAR (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE) CITY	COUNTRY	FROM (MONTH) (YEAR)	TO (MONTH) (YEAR)	LAST OCCUPATION ABROAD (IF NOT SHOWN ABOVE) CITY	COUNTRY	FROM (MONTH) (YEAR)	TO (MONTH) (YEAR)

31 JUL 1967

THIS FORM IS SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH APPLICATION FOR:
☐ NATURALIZATION ☐ ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY):

DATE — (SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR PETITIONER)

PENALTIES: SEVERE PENALTIES ARE PROVIDED BY LAW FOR KNOWINGLY AND WILLFULLY FALSIFYING OR CONCEALING A MATERIAL FACT.

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 18 AUGUST 1960

CLASSIFICATION: NONE GIVEN

SUBJECT: PARTIDO DE LA REVOLUCION (PR)

FBI FILE NO: 105-10748 (MIAMI)

201-209258

INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO
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S E C R E T 210228Z

PRIORITY DIR CITE WAVE 6730

NO NIACT

TYPIC

1. FOLL INITIAL INFO RE MAX LESNIK ROLE IN SURFACING OF CUBAN DELEGATION TO UN PRESS RELEASE RE TEXT 12 OCT CUBAN GOVT NOTE TO U.S. GOVT. PRIMARY SOURCE IS AMBLINK 1. SOME CONFIRMATORY DATA FROM AMOT.

2. MORNING 19 OCT MAX LESNIK MENENDEZ 201-209258 WAS IN OFFICES SEGUNDO FRENTE NACIONAL DE ESCAMBRAY (SFNE) WHEN MAIL RECEIVED. INCLUDED WAS PLAIN MANILA ENVELOPE SENT AIRMAIL, NO ADDRESS SENDER, ADDRESSED ONLY TO STREET ADDRESS, WITH SNFE NAME NOT APPEARING. INSIDE MEDIUM OFFICE ENVELOPE WHICH CONTAINED COPIES OLD CASTRO AND GUEVARA SPEECHES PLUS MIMEO COPY OF TYPED "PRESS RELEASE" ON FORM HEADED CUBA MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS, THREE-PAGE SPANISH LANGUAGE TEXT.

3. LESNIK BEGAN TRY DETERMINE IF OTHER EXILE GROUPS OR AMERICAN PRESS ELEMENTS HAD RECEIVED COPIES RELEASE. CHECKS WITH USIA, AP, TIME

WERE NEGATIVE. BASED LESNIK QUERY JORGE VOLSKY OF USIA (WHO NOW HAS CHANGED HIS STRINGER ALLEGIANCE FROM NEW YORK TIMES TO NEW YORK HERALD

201-209258
21 Oct 65

SECRET

PAGE 2 OF 2
IN 77125

IRASUNED PHONED MIAMI COORDINATOR CUBAN AFFAIRS WHO REPLIED HAD NO KNOWLEDGE MATTER. VOLSKY THEN PHONED BARNARD COLLIER NYHT LATIN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT WHO CHECKED BY PHONE WITH CUBAN UN DELEGATION. PERSON WHO ANSWERED PHONE, APPARENTLY A SECRETARY, CONFIRMED EXISTENCE OF PRESS RELEASE BUT WAS VAGUE RE POSSIBLE DISTRIBUTION. LESNIK READ FROM RELEASE AND COMMENTED ON CONTENTS DURING HIS RADIO PROGRAM NIGHT 19 OCT. COLLIER BROKE STORY IN NYHT MORNING 20 OCT.

4. CUBAN EXILE CIRCLES SPECULATE THAT PERSON WITHIN OR HAVING CONTACT WITH CUBAN UN MISSION STOLE COPY OF RELEASE AND SENT IT ANONYMOUSLY TO SFNE. NO EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THIS OR ANY OTHER THEORY

S E C R E T

CFN 6730 MAX LESNIK UN 12 U.E. AMSLINK 1 AMOT 19 201-209258 SEGUNDO FRENTE NACIONAL DE ESCAMBRAY SFNE SNFE NOT APPEARING DIEGO MEDINA CASTRO GUEVARA D SPANISH USIA AP TIME JORGE VOLSKY USIA NEW YORK TIMES NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE MIAMI NO KNOWLEDGE VOLSKY BARNARD COLLIER NYHT LATIN AMERICAN CUBAN UN 19 OCT COLLIER NYHT 20 OCT UN SFNE NO EVIDENCE

BT

SECRET

OCT 26 1 92 100

14-00000

201-209258 00001.2

INDEX: ☐ YES ☒ NO
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S E C R E T 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 5089

TYPIC AMKNOB AMRAZZ AMOT

REF DIR 31065

MICROFILMED AUG 26 1965 DOC. MICRO. SER.

ABSTRACT

19 Aug 65 IN 35072

1. AMRAZZ/1 DISCREETLY SOUNDED EXILE COMMUNITY WAVE AREA ON REF RQMS WITH FOLLOWING RESULTS:

A. IDEN A TOLD AMRAZZ/1 ON 7 AUG 65 THAT AMJAG/7 (201-209258) HAD RECENTLY SAID THAT CONFLICTING REPORTS (NATURE AND MEDIUM NOT SPECIFIED) ISSUED BY KUBARK AND ODBEAT RE DOMINICAN CRISIS RESULTED IN DOWNGRADING KUBARK, AND SINCE CRISIS IT RUMORED (NOT SPECIFIED BY WHOM) ODBEAT WOULD BE SUBSTITUTED ANY MOMENT FOR KUBARK IN HANDLING PBRUMEN PROBLEM. IDEN A ADDED HE SURE AMJAG/7 EMPLOYED BY KUBARK AND ASSUMED HE GOT INFO FROM HIS KUBARK CONTACT. (WAVE COMMENT: IN BOTH DAILY RADIO PROGRAM (IDEN B) AND NEWSPAPER (IDEN C) HE RUNS, IDEN A HAS CONSISTENTLY FOLLOWED ANTI KUBARK LINE SET BY AMBANG/1 INCLUDING HINTS THAT KUBARK BEING EASED OUT OF PBRUMEN OPS. IN MEET WITH AMRAZZ/1, IDEN A PRESUMABLY USED AMJAG/7 NAME WHO HIGHLY RESPECTED ORDER LEND CREDENCE TO RUMOR AND THREW AMJAG/7-KUBARK TIE FOR MORE WEIGHT. AMJAG/7 CONSIDERED VERY

SECRET

201-209258
19 aug 65

201-352252

14-00000

SECRET

(SCREET, BELIEVED NOT KNOWN IN EXILE COMMUNITY AS HAVING ANY KUBARK TIES.)

B. AMTRUNK/1 (201-352252) TOLD AMRAZZ/1 10 AUG OF UNSPECIFIED RUMORS IN EXILE COMMUNITY RE POSSIBLE ODBEAT TAKEOVER OF ANTI PBRUMEN ACTIVITIES. TIME AND EXTENT ODBEAT TAKEOVER NOT KNOWN. AMTRUNK/1 SEES NO DRASTIC CHANGE EVEN IF RUMOR TRUE BUT SAID HE NOTICED GRADUAL DECREASE KUBARK PERSONNEL IN AREA SINCE FALL AMBIDDY/1 AND CORRESPONDING INCREASE ODBEAT AGENTS. ADDED HE PERSONALLY KNEW PBRUMENS IN AREA EMPLOYED BY ODBEAT BUT DECLINED PROVIDE NAMES. (WAVE COMMENTS: MANY MEMBERS AMWORLD ALLUDED TO RO CLAIMED KUBARK STATUS. DECREASE THESE TYPES SINCE DISBANDMENT AMWORLD COULD ACCOUNT FOR ALLEGED REDUCTION NUMBER KUBARK AGENTS WAVE AREA.)

2. WAVE FEELS RUMORS GENERATED SOME EXTENT BY AX-GRINDERS LIKE IDEN A AND BY OPPORTUNISTS HOPING FOR OVERALL CHANGE WHICH MIGHT ENABLE THEM GAIN ODYOKE SUPPORT FOR OWN PERSONAL AIMS. NEWSPAPER IDEN D CONTRIBUTED TO START OF RUMORS BY PLAYING UP ODENVY "INVESTIGATION" KUBARK ACTIVITIES SANTO DOMINGO AND HINTING NEW CHIEF KUBARK INDICATED PHASE OUT CIVILIAN CONTROL ANTI PBRUMEN OPS.

SECRET

CFN 5289 31065 AMRAZZ/1 RQMS A AMRAZZ/1 7 65 AMJAG/7 201-209258

NOT SPECIFIED KUBARK ODBEAT RE DOMINICAN NOT SPECIFIED PBRUMEN

SECRET

SECRET

A AMJAG/7 B C A ANTI AMBANG/1 OPS AMRAZZ/1 A AMJAG/7 AMJAG/7 NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1 201-352252 AMRAZZ/1 10 NOT KNOWN AMTRUNK/1 NO DRASTIC AMFIDDY/1 AMWORLD AMWORLD AX-GRINDERS A ODYOKE D ODENVY SANTO DOMINGO OPS

BT

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201-209258

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SECRET 190001Z

DIR CITE WAVE 5090

TYPIC AMKNOB AMRAZZ AMOT

REF WAVE 5089 (IN 35072)

IDEN A: MAX EDGARDO LESNIK MENENDEZ (201-209258).

IDEN B: "REPLICA" PROGRAM DAILY 1845-1900 HRS, WMIE.

IDEN C: REPLICA NEWSPAPER

IDEN D: PATRIA NEWSPAPER, BATISTIANO WEEKLY.

SECRET

CFN 5090 5089 A MAX EDGARDO LESNIK MENENDEZ 201-209258 B "REPLICA" 1845-1900 HRS WMIE C REPLICA D PATRIA BATISTIANO WEEKLY

BT

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19 AUG 65 IN 35070

SECRET

B 201-352252

201-209258
19 aug 65

14-00000

FBI DOCUMENT

DATE: 29 JANUARY 1965

CLASSIFICATION: SECRET

SUBJECT: SECOND NATIONAL FRONT OF ESCAMBRAY (SNFE)

FBI FILE NO: 105-6243 (MIAMI)